CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,225—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1890.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hbd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
R.I. MALWA	2970	560	W. J. Nantes	12th Sept
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
				Saturday.
R.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
R.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
R.I. PESHAWUR	3907	800	W. A. Wheler	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
R.I. ARCADIA	6392	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
R.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
R.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked R. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

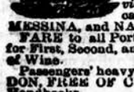
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROHILLA	3511	800	F. Speck	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th ,,
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
PO	...	..	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	30th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 21, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahoricle	4,000	600	21st Sept. 90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
1st September, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
HISPANIA	3,380	T. R. S. Abrey	20th Sept.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.
For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1890.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

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BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of post.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

DAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE Re 1-8 postage, anna 1.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a. m., on 14th SEPTEMBER, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST & CUTCH MANDVI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR MARMAGOA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 18th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th September, 1890. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PELLICULINE.

THE New Preparation for the cure of every kind of Skin Disease. It is perfectly harmless, soothes and allays all irritation immediately it is applied, and has already proved to be a certain Remedy for affections of the Skin.
Pelliculine, per pot, Re. 1-4.
Pelliculine Toilet Powder, per box, Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	,,	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne	,,	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	,,	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co	,,	550
Bijan Cottage full Compass	,,	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	,,	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	,,	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	,,	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	,,	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

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FOR SALE.

BURNFOOT.—The property of the late SIR SALAR JUNG—to be SOLD by order of the Committee of Administration. Situate in a very picturesque and healthy position on the Ooty—Coonoor Road ; containing :—Ball-room 46 ft. by 16½ ft., Verandah 46 ft. by 10 ft., 9 Bed-rooms, 6 Dressing rooms, 1 Nursery, 1 Dining room, 8 Bath-rooms, 1 Maity's room, 1 Store room, 2 Coach houses, Stabling for 6 Horses, Poultry houses, Lawn Tennis and Badminton Courts.
Furnished with Lamps, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Furniture, &c.
Acreage about 24·49.
Well Timbered Park-like grounds.
There is a plantation of about 10,000 blue gums and an abundance of pure Spring Water.
As sanction has been given for constructing the Nilgiri Railway, and work is to be commenced forthwith, this desirable property must become very valuable.

Apply to
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Secretary and Member of Committee,
Hyderabad, Deccan,
Or
A. DREW,
Ootacamund.

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KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD.

A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.
Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.
Send a post card to
DRUMMOND AND Co., Bangalore.
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EXECUTE ANY WORK
in Sculpturing and decorative branches.

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CIGARS,

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To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press,

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TREACHER'S SQUARE LONG FOCUS CAMERAS in the following sizes :—

Sizes	6½ in. by 4¼ in.	8½ in. by 6½ in.	10 in. by 8 in.	12 in. by 10 in.
	Rs. 165	Rs. 215	Rs. 250	Rs. 325.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PORTABLE LANDSCAPE—

Sizes	6½ in. by 4¼ in.	8½ in. by 6½ in.
	Rs. 120.	Rs. 175.

THE SPECIAL CAMERAS—

Sizes	4¼ in. by 3¼ in.	6½ in. by 4¼ in.
	Rs. 80.	Rs. 115.

TREACHER'S SQUARE BELLOWS BODY CAMERAS—

Sizes	10 in. by 8 in.	12 in. by 10 in.	15 in by 12 in.
	Rs. 150	Rs. 210.	Rs. 260.

TREACHER'S LATEST IMPROVED UNIVERSAL CAMERAS—

Sizes	8½ in. by 6½ in.	10 in. by 8 in.
	Rs. 180.	Rs. 225.

TREACHER'S MILITARY SERVICE CAMERA. Size 8½ in. by 6½ in Rs. 225.
THE "KODAK" CAMERA No. 1 Rs. 80. No. 2 Rs. 105.
We have also a few cheap lines in Portable, Horizontal, Universal and Sliding Body Cameras.
Particulars and Prices on application.

TREACHER'S "COMPLETE" DRY PLATE KITS for Compaign and District Use—

Sizes	4¼ in. by 3¼ in.	6½ in. by 4¼ in.	8½ in. by 6½ in.	10 in. by 8 in.
	Rs. 160.	Rs. 200.	Rs. 260.	Rs. 370.

PRINTING KIT SETS COMPLETE—

Sizes	4¼ in. by 3¼ in.	6½ in. by 4¼ in.	8½ in. by 6½ in.
	Rs. 34-0	Rs. 45-0	Rs. 55-0

WET PROCESS KIT COMPLETE—
No. 1 ¼ Size, Rs. 130. No. 2 1/1 Size, Rs. 310.

CHEAP AMATEURS SETS COMPLETE—

The Oxford Size, 6½ by 4¼	Rs.	105 0
Printing Apparatus for... do	,,	30 0
The A B C Set, Size, 4¼ in. by 3¼ in...	,,	45 0
Printing Apparatus for...do	,,	22 8

Lenses—Dallmeyer's, Voigtlander's, Grubb's, and other makers.
Albumenised Paper—Sensitised Paper.

DRY PLATES.

		4½ by 3¼ Rs. a.	5 by 4 Rs. a.	6½ by 4¼ Rs. a.	8½ by 6½ Rs. a.	10 by 8 Rs. a.	12 by 10 Rs. a.
WRATTEN & WAINRIGHTS	Ordinary	...	...	3 0	6 0	...	...
	Instantaneous	1 8	2 4	3 4	6 4	9 0	14 8
	Drop Shutter	1 12	2 4	3 8	6 12	10 8	15 8
ILFORD'S	Ordinary	0 14	1 6	2 0	3 12	6 8	9 8
	Rapid	1 2	1 12	2 8	4 12	8 4	12 0
	Extra Rapid	1 6	...	3 8	6 4	10 8	...
THOMAS'S	Extra Rapid	1 0	1 10	2 4	4 4	6 12	10 0
	Thickly Coated Landscape	1 6	...	3 4	5 4	8 8	13 0
MARION'S BRITANNIA EXTRA RAPID		1 2	1 12	2 8	4 12	9 0	12 0
EDWARD X. L. INSTANTANEOUS		1 10	...	3 4	5 12	8 0	13 0

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Liquid Ruby.
Magnesium Lamps.
Marks and Discs.
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Orange Glass.
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Pneumatic Plate Holders.
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,, Paper.
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IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth ; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

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Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

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Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

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The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
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SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
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Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

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White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
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Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
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Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
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SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES,
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
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IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
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CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
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THE SUMMER DESIGNS for 1890. "IMMENSE CHOICE." ALL TEXTURES.

"HIGH 'CLASS' GOODS."
"AT LOWEST PRICES."

DRESS SUITS	from Rs.	85
VISITING SUITS	,, ,,	68
LOUNGE SUITS	,, ,,	40

"SPECIALITE"—FOR RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY

SUPERIOR TABLE CUTLERY.

IVORY BALANCED HANDLES.
Well secured, every precaution taken against the Ivory splitting, a Knife fit for any Table.

Meat Knives	per doz. Rs.	27	8
Dessert Knives	,, ,,	22	8
Meat Carvers	per pair ,,	9	0
Game Carvers	,, ,,	9	0

BUCKHORN BALANCE HANDLES.
Best selected Horn Handles, Convenient and Choice Horns only used.

Meat Knives	per doz. Rs.	9	8
,, Forks	,, ,,	4	8
Dessert Knives	,, ,,	7	8
,, Forks	,, ,,	3	12
Meat Carvers	per pair ,,	3	8
Game Carvers	,, ,,	3	4
Knife Sharpeners	each ,,	1	0

"IVORINE" BALANCE HANDLES.
PHILLIPS & Co.'s "Ivorine" Handle Knives are strongly recommended, especially for up-country use, where the climate is hot and dry, as "Ivorine" stands the extremes of temperature, does not split, and in appearance is similar to Ivory—fit for any table.

Meat Knives	per doz. Rs.	17	8
Dessert Knives	,, ,,	14	8
Meat Carvers	per pair ,,	7	8
Game Carvers	,, ,,	7	8
Knives Sharpeners	each ,,	3	0

CASES OF CUTLERY.
Containing the following in Ivory Handles :—
1 dozen Ivory Table Knives.
1 ,, Ivory Dessert Knives.
1 pair Game Carvers.
1 ,, Meat Carvers.
1 Steel—from Rs. 80 to 125.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glace Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN MACLEAN," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE's DOCK.

The steamer's surveyor Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 9th September, 1890. Agents.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "HISPANIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims, must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to Survey damages &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th September, 1890.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 16th 17th and 18th instant being public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th September, 1890.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year, ending 30th June, 1890, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after 19th instant.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th September, 1890.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or in the United Kingdom who are now resident in Bombay and who may wish to vote at the Municipal Ward Elections are invited to SEND THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES (place of residence) to the Assessor, at the Municipal Office, in order that they may be entered in the preliminary Election Roll now being prepared any communication on this subject should be sent to the Municipal Office, not later than the 16th instant.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 9th September, 1890.

THE BEST AND NEWEST DISINFECTANT.

FLETCHER'S PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER. Cheap, Safe and Effective Fluid Disinfectant for household, farm, and general use. Authorised by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Supplied in Bottles, Tins, and Drums. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

In 12 and 20 oz. Bottles at Ans. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle, and
In 1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE,
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON,
FOUNDED 1835.

THE test of Fifty years working in India shows the superior advantages of a Bonus Assurance with this Society. Before taking out a Life Policy, you are recommended to apply to the undersigned for the statement of Annual Cash Bonuses paid.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

J. NEUBERG
MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

FRESH SHIPMENT OF
VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES
JUST TO HAND.

RECENT IMPROVEMENT in EXCHANGE enables me to quote REDUCED PRICES from this date for quantities of 500 and upwards to which I respectfully ask attention.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
Special	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 4 8
No. 1, ...	„ 35 0	„ 3 12
„ 2, ...	„ 25 0	„ 2 12

The perfection of a smoke whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

8TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED PUPILS, who desire to have in six months a thorough knowledge, (both practice and theory), of German, French, or Italian. Charges moderate. Apply "H. H.," care of this Paper.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

DR. DA GAMA will from THIS DAY see patients of EYE and EAR diseases in the Fort, between 3 and 5 p.m. instead of at 1 p.m. 27, Medow Street, 8th September.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UP-COUNTRY CUSTOMERS please note that we allow 2 Annas discount in each Rupee on purchases of Rs. 8 and upwards, on all our goods.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN, from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 10,000 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Puisometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, at Messrs. BENNETT and Co.'s Auction Sale, on SATURDAY, the 13th September, without reserve, to the highest bidder, one single seated Brougham, one mail Phaeton, a pair of grey Arabs and harness, belonging to the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

A LADY REQUIRES an ATTENDANT, to go with her to England, about the middle of October or the beginning of November. A personal interview required. Apply to Mrs. E. F. HIGHT, Napier Hotel, Poona.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BER TIME PIECES for Rs. 3, with Alarm Rs. 5-8 each.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 97, Meadow Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE.—LEATHER BELTINGS, Single 1 in. at 4 in. and Double 1 in. at 6 in. Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. Nathan's Sons, 71, Apollo Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J." care of this paper.

THE only Firm who REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix and all Sorts of Hand Organs, and keep all spare repairing and turning materials in Stock.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET, SHOPS, at Pydhoney near Tramway Terminus, vacated by F. Bros. Dispensary, Liquor shop and others. Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MURENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "L." care of this Office.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KHIMJIWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Re. 1: Postage, 4 Annas.

FOR SALE, English SETTER DOG (Duke of Cleveland's breed). Apply personally, Steamer JOHN SANDERSON.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

BANJOES, GUITARS, FLUTES, VIOLINS and all Musical Instruments. The largest, best selected and most moderately priced collection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLE, by J. Wright, London, 9' by 4½' Slate Bed, Mahogany Stand, complete with 3 Balls, 12 Cues, 1 Rest, and 1 Marking Board. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

NOTICES.

POONA CROSS COUNTRY RACES—30th September and 2nd October 1890. First entries CLOSE THURSDAY, 11th instant.

G. H. BULL, Surgeon-Major,
Honorary Secretary.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per share (Free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 30th June, 1890, will be paid on and after the FRIDAY, 12th September, 1890, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 9th September, 1890, on production of their shares certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 16th September, 1890, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

TO BE disposed of on account of bad health of the present lessor, a contract with the PERIM COAL Co., Ld., for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS to shipping, ratios to coolies, &c. &c., still to run for 19 months with the option of renewal for 5 years.

For the same reason the contractor will also dispose of his Hotel (Grand Hotel de l' Universe,) established since 1868.

For all informations please address to J. Suel Aden or to the PERIM COAL Co., Ld.,

---

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited, on behalf of the Government of India, for the CONSTRUCTION of a DAM in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of a WET BASIN in H. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans and the site of the proposed work may be inspected, and particulars of the work, Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification (its. 1 each) obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer of the work, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, SATURDAY, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above address until 12 noon on Saturday, 27th September, 1890, when they will be opened. A deposit of Rs. 2,000 earnest money, in currency notes, must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall neglect to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of India, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division.
Bombay, Dockyard, 30th August 1890.

ARMY CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from manufacturers for the supply of the following stores, more or less as may be required for the year 1893-94:—

Cloth Dark Green White list.....	Yds.	7,300
„ „ Blue „	„	4,500
„ Cavalry Grey Coarse.....	„	200
„ Grey Mixture Cossas (for great Coats)	„	7,400
Flannel Grey 54" wide.....	„	5,700
Serge, blue, ordinary.....	„	32,200
Serge Dark Green „	„	7,000

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rs. 500 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted, will be required to execute a bond and to give security in Government Promissory Notes or cash for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6. Any further information required may be obtained, and patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on TUESDAY, the 4th November, 1890, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Alipore, the 16th August, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 367 OF 1890.

PRANJIWANDAS NATHOO and TRIBHOWAN NATHOO, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Ganeswady, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHESCURAN DHARAMSEY of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mody Bay, within the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the FINAL DECREE made in the above suit, and bearing date the Twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the following leasehold property will be sold by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Pranjiwandas Nathoo and Tribhowandas Nathoo and of the abovenamed Defendant Shescuran Dharamsey in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the buildings standing thereon situate on the northern side of the Goa street on the Mody Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-four square yards and eight-tenths of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and by the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward No. 2759 and Street No. 40 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by vacant ground belonging to the Port Trustees, on or towards the south by the said Goa Street, on or towards the east by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the land leased to Hassam Meya Ahmed, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the abovenamed Defendant Shescuran Dharamsey and his tenants and are now partly in the occupation of the said Shescuran Dharamsey and partly in the occupation of Tribhowan Nathoo as Receiver appointed herein by this Honourable Court or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, No. 23 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of August 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the vent of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
SACCONE & Co.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

From J. D. WATSON & Co., London.

Rs. 25 per Dozen; Subject to 5 per cent., Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

TIVOLI BEER.

"NON PLUS ULTRA," EAGLE BRAND,
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

IS the BEST BEER imported into the Country. Fresh Supplies received EVERY FORTNIGHT

Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. Quarts and Rs. 16 per Case of 4 doz. Pints.

To be had of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN,
105-106, Meadow Street.

SIR JOHN POWER & SON,
JOHN'S LANE DISTILLERY,
DUBLIN.

DUBLIN P in diamond WHISKEY.

POT STILL ONLY.

Bottled in Bond at the Distillery, 5 years old, Rs. 30 per Dozen.
Apply to
LYON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order, and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

WANTED, a STEWARD, Native of India. Apply at Honorary Secretary's Office, between 10 a.m., and 11 a.m. daily (Sundays excepted). None but thoroughly trained men with first-class certificates need apply.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARLES & CO.,

TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS AND ELECTRO-PLATERS.

HEAD OFFICE: BYCULLA,
BRANCH OFFICE: MEDOW STREET, FORT.

CHARLES & Co., beg to inform Managers of Hotels, Messes, Clubs and the public in general that they undertake to Electroplate Household Articles. The services of an experienced hand have been secured.

In prices we defy competition.

A trial order solicited. Outstations orders will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES & Co.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." - Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to any strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Hayes, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q.C.—"Does not involve much labour.'—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887,

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. C. Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. MAY 1890—2s. 6d.. *Contains*:—A Secret Mission—The Prussian Monarchy and the Revolution of 1848. By Sir Rowland Blennerhassett. Part.—Rathillet—The last of the Cumbal Chiefs.—Sikkim and Tibet.—Narcissus, By William Canton.—The Collector on the Prowl.—A Song of Love and May. By Peter Bayne, LL.D.—German Aims in East Africa.—A New View of Imperial Federation.—The Late Alexander Mackay, C.E.

SIKKIM AND TIBET. By H. H. Risley, Bengal Civil Service. See 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May. 1890.

EXCHANGE WITH INDIA. By J. S. WOOD. See 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for March and April, 1890

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Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
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Bank of Bombay		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	915
Bank of Madras	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	380
EXCHANGE BANKS.	16,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12⅝
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	445
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	915
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	595
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	830
Hing ughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	237½
Jewraz Baleo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	550
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	161xd
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	805
Madras United	350	1,000	11,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,180
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,610
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,040
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
SholaporeMills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	290
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	625
QueenMills	300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	615

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	10	220
	{ 750	150	150	7½	170
BackBayBaths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	100
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	46
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay &Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,400
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	850
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	800
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	25½	325xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,50	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4	100	100	Rs. 5	70
NaplerHotelCo	2,0	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	18,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co.	1.000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,030
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	...	..	..	..	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	820
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	540
Breul's CawnporePress Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg. Port	400	250	..	Rs. 50	165
Fretch	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	500xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	450
Khangaum	750	100	all	..	160
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	65
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	165
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	565
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	100
Sabapathy(Bellary)	602	500	500	40	375
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	500
Volkart	1,200	250	250	..	200
	..	1,000		60	675

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	420

THE War Office has lost no time in setting to work at Aldershot in building. Contracts have been entered into and operations commenced, and in a few years our principal training camp will know its wooden huts no more. They have served their purpose more than well, and those who have occupied them in the last thirty-five years will learn with satisfaction that their end is approaching. The new Aldershot promises to become a feature in its way, which even the Germans will be glad to copy. If so, the money spent upon it will not be money wasted. The Germans cannot learn much from us, as a rule.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Football Royal Artillery *vs.* Y. M. C. A., 5-15 p. m.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Captain C. W. Hewett and the Officers H. M.'s I. M. S. Canning's variety entertainment in H. M.'s Dockyard at 9 p.m., entrance main gate, carriages at 11-30 p.m., admission by invitation only.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clan Maclean (s), from Liverpool ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; Hispania (s), Glasgow and Liverpool ; and Deccan (s), Jeddah.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Wennington Hall (s), for Moulmein ; and Busheer (s), Marmugoa, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The *s. s.* Busheer left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Jask and Muscat, close at Karachi at 7 p.m., to-day.

A MISSING BOY.—Cassinath Dinker, residing at Bholeshwar reports, that his son, Mahadoo, aged 13 years, has been missing, since the 7th instant.

THE ILLEGAL PHOTOGRAPH NUISANCE.—Ally Mahomed Shereeff, a shopkeeper, at Shaik Memon Street, was arrested by the police on Monday evening for selling illegal photographs. Twenty-six of the photographs in addition to one dozen sold for Re. 1 were found in Ally Mahomed Shereeff's shop.

THEFT BY BANDSMEN.—Shaik Mahomed Shaik Emaum and Gopal Bapoo, bandsmen of the Marine Battalion Band, were arrested by the police on Monday, for theft. The property stolen and disposed of by them belonging to Mr. Curry, the bandmaster of the Marine Battalion Band, was recovered.

FOOTBALL (ASSOCIATION).—Royal Artillery *vs.* Young Men's Christian Association Athletic Club will play a match on the Cooperage, 5-15 p.m. The following will represent the Young Men's Christian Association, (dark blue) :—J. Waller, goal ; E. Waller, and A. Sharp, backs ; H. W. Joyce, H. J. Clark, and P. F. Fisher, half-backs ; E. Flower, H. Winckler, J. MacCarthy centre, (captain) ; T. Potts and T. Nash, forwards.

"GENERAL GORDON" AT THE WESLEYAN SCHOOL ROOM.—On Monday night a magic lantern exhibition and graphic description of the most interesting events of General Gordon's campaign in China down to the time of his death at the fall of Khartoum, in the Soudan, were given at the Wesleyan School Room, Colaba Causeway. The pictures which were produced by the aid of powerful lime-lights were very bright and made an excellent show. The hall was well filled and the exhibition terminated with a portrait of her Majesty Queen Victoria, which was loyally received.

THE MUIR MILLS CO., LD., CAWNPORE.—We have received a beautifully illustrated Card Almanac for 1891 from the Managing Director of the above Mills. The central picture represents a mounted orderly waiting to receive orders from his commanding officer, who is seated on a camp chair, which we presume has been made by the Muir Mills, as they are manufacturers of all kinds of camp furniture and equipage. In the back ground are shown several sorts of tents including mess-tents, field service tent, double and single-poled tents, &c., all of which are made by the above company in its own workshops, under European supervision. Above the central picture is a letter attesting to the good qualities of these tents, as testified under very severe weather during the operations of the Afghan Boundary Commission in 1886.

A CARELESS THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurt charged Nowrojee Bezonjee before Mr. Richardson, with being found loitering on the night of the 3rd instant, in the compound of Mr. Framjee Rustomjee, at Gaumdevy, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself for his presence there. He was also charged with the theft of a coat, valued at Rs. 15, the property of Mooljee Jewraj, from his residence at Chowpatty, on the same date. The accused was arrested by the police, when he was found loitering in Mr. Framjee Rustomjee's compound, when the coat he had stolen belonging to Mr. Mooljee Jewraj was found in his possession. Nowrojee Bezonjee was convicted on both the charges, and sentenced to an accumulated term of two months and fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FEDERATION SCHEME.—The *Dnyan Prakash* says :—We understand that the Cantonment Committee has declined to join in the proposal of the Poona Suburban Municipality for a preliminary conference among the Sub-Committees of the three bodies on the subject of the proposed federation scheme referred to them for opinion, because it fails to see that any useful purpose can be served by the proposed preliminary conference. Under the particular circumstances we now expect that the two Sub-Committees of the City and Suburban Municipalities will meet in preliminary conference, and will endeavour to arrive at certain general conclusions on the merits of the scheme for the appointment of a Joint Municipal Council. We are afraid, however, that as no information has as yet been received from Government in reply to the reference made by the City Municipality last month through the Collector of Poona, there may be some delay yet in holding the preliminary conference.

A RAILWAY POLICEMAN DEFRAUDING OPIUM MERCHANTS.—Before Mr. Cooper yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Dhondoo Ragoo, a policeman, on the G. I. P. Railway, was charged at the instance of Lugundass Manecklall, Opium Inspector, with having in his possession 192 tolas of opium, valued at Rs. 45. Yesterday morning the Inspector, accompanied by Mr. Nolan, proceeded to a liquor shop, in Dhongree Bazar, where the accused was arrested with 60½ tolas of opium in his possession. On searching the prisoner's house in Oomercarry an additional store of 131½ tolas was seized by the police. The accused who has been in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company for over fourteen years was engaged in checking the importation of the drug at Bori Bunder from up-country. Several complaints had been made to the railway authorities by the merchants in the trade, who on checking the receipt of their stock at the railway station found a deficiency in the weight despatched from up-country. The prisoner pleaded in defence that he found the balls of opium lying on the station platform, and that it had not been his practice to take it from the bags. The Magistrate charged the accused with being found in possession of the drug without a licence contrary to section 9, Clause 3, Act I. of 1878, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for a period of six months.

A MAHOMEDAN CLUB FOR KARACHI.—We understand that an interesting and well-written article appeared recently in the editorial columns of the *Muin-ul-Islam* on the subject of the necessity of establishing a Mahomedan Club in Karachi. The Editor, the Persian Consul, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Sadik Khan, who is the originator of the excellent idea of starting a club in an important and flourishing city like Karachi, has fully developed in the above article, the manifold benefits resulting from the establishment of a good club of the kind which is now contemplated. In the same article it is also stated that the Mahomedan Club to be established here will be based on the same principles as those now existing in Bombay, Allahabad, and other important places in India. The primary and fundamental aim of the scheme is to draw Mahomedans into a closer compact of harmony and friendly union, a change which is very much desired in the present deplorable state of discord and difference prevailing in some sections of the Mahomedan population here and elsewhere. These disagreements and differences have proved a block to the amelioration of the general condition of the Mahomedan population, and can only be effectively removed by instituting a club of the sort alluded to, where Mahomedan gatherings may take place and afford opportunities for establishing friendly relations among them for discussing matters tending to correct erroneous opinions and arguments and for deliberating over judicious means and projects necessary for the general improvement of the now intolerable condition of Mahomedans in respect of both secular and spiritual views, and of promoting their interests. Among the influential and generous-hearted gentlemen of this station who have approved of the project of establishing a Mahomedan Club here and have shown their willingness to encourage the same and to zealously work for its success, the foremost is Mr. Mahomed Hussian Hakim, barrister-at-law, the present Judge of the Small Cause Court. It is, therefore, hoped that all the members of this community will co-operate with the above gentleman so as to admit of the early establishment of the club.—*Sind Gazette.*

THE result of the experiment made with carrier-pigeons at the Italian naval manœuvres surpassed expectation. Of the 105 pigeons let free, 86 arrived immediately at Piacenza from Spezia, 6 with some delay, and only 13 were lost.

CRICKET.

KATOSAN KARANSINGJI C. C. *VS.* SADRA SCOTT COLLEGE.

A MATCH between the above clubs was played on the Scott College cricket-ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Katosan Club by 5 runs and six wickets. The Katosan team, under the superintendence and guidance of Kumar Shri Takhtsingji, (captain), eldest prince of Thakore Karansingji of Katosan, played very well. The leading features of the match were the excellent catches made by Lakha and Himatsing, and the underhand bowling of Kumar Shri Takhtsingji. Subjoined is the score :—

SCOTT COLLEGE C. C.

First Innings.		Second innings.	
Becharsingji b Takhtsingji.	0	run out	2
Madansingji b Takhtsingji.	2	c Lakha	3
Dolatsingji c Lakha	8	c Himatsing	0
Akheraji b Himatsing	10	b Himatsing	3
Vajesingji b Takhtsingji	1	b Takhtsingji	7
Purshotumrao b Himatsing	0	not out	4
Pratapsingji b Himatsing	0	b Takhtsingji	7
Ratansingji c Lakha	0	c Nanee	2
Vadilal c Lakha	0	c Nanu	2
Manishanker not out	1	b Takhtsingji	0
Umaji b Takhtsingji	5	b Himatsing	0
Extras	5	Extras	12
Total	32	Total	42

THE KATOSAN KARANSINGJI C. CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Rupaji b Vadilal	1	l-b-w b Vadilal	4
Himatsing b Vadilal	5	b Vajesingji	2
Nanu c Ratansingji	21	run out	3
Takhtsingji c Pratapsingji	0	not out	15
Dalu c Purshotumrao	7	b Vajesingji	2
Lakha c Manishanker	6	did not bat.	
Pathaji b Vajesingji	1		
Khodaji c Vajesingji	4		
Jethaji b Vajesingji	0		
Bhathiji c Vajesingji	2		
Kala not out	0		
Extras	5	Extra	1
Total	52	Total	27

ISLAM C. C. *VS.* INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

A match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday last between the above teams, resulting in a win for the latter by 27 runs on the first innings. The Islam C. C., winning the toss, elected to bat, and managed to put together 58 runs, Hasan Ali alone entering into double figures with his splendid 29 not out. Messrs J. D'Costa, C. D'Souza, M. D'Mello, F. Rodrigues, and Vas played well for their side, M. D'Mello deserving special notice for his good and steady batting. In their second innings the Islam C. C. fared better, Messrs. Sher Khan and M. Ali contributing 34 and 14 runs, respectively, both not out.

The following is the full score :—

ISLAM C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H. C. Tyabji c D'Costa b D'Souza	5	b D'Costa	0
Y. S. Ali c D'Souza b D'Souza	1	c D'Souza b D'Costa	9
H. Madrasi c D'Souza b D'Costa	0	run out	0
K. S. Ali c D'Costa b D'Costa	1	c M. D'Mello b D'Costa	2
Sher Khan c Vas b D'Costa.	7	not out	34
Ismail c D'Souza b D'Souza.	4	c D'Souza b D'Costa.	6
Hasun Ali not out	29	b D'Costa	4
J. Ali b D'Souza	2	c M. D'Mello b D'Costa	2
A. C. Merchant b D'Souza.	0	b D'Souza	1
M. Sheriff c Vas b D'Costa.	5	c Lopez b Fernandez.	0
M. Ali run out	0	not out	14
Extras	4	Extras	3
Total	58	Total	75

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C. D'Souza c K. Ali b Sher Khan	17		
F. X. D'Mello c K. Ali b Sheriff	1		
M. D'Mello c K. Ali b Sher Khan	16		
J. D'Costa c K. Ali b Tyabji	19		
M. D. Andrade b Sher Khan	2		
A. C. Vas l-b-w b Sher Khan	11		
F. Rodrigues b Tyabji	12		
Peter b Sheriff	0		
C. Fernandez b Sheriff	0		
Nazareth c Tyabji b Tyabji	0		
Lopes not out	0		
Extras	7		
Total	85		

PERSEVERANCE C. C. *VS.* B. E. S. S. C. C.

A match between these two clubs was played on the Esplanade on Saturday, and ended in a victory for the Perseverance C. C. by 12 runs. For the *nil desperandum* men, Cragie, R. Nelson, and Dunk entered into double figures ; Selkirk, Prescott, and Kelly doing the same for their sch ool. The following are the scores :—

PERSEVERANCE C. C.

R. Kerigan b W. Richardson	4
W. Allison st	8
J. Ritchie st	5
V. Cragie b H Prescott	15
A. Garven c and b Richardson	4
F. Dunk b Selkirk	16
R. Nelson b H Prescott	14
F. Galvan b H Prescott	0
T. Selkirk b H Prescott	8
G. Griffs not out	3
Callighan c and b O'Brien	4
Extras	12
Total	93

B. E. S. S. C. C.

W. Williams c Ritchie b Allison	3
H. Prescott b Allison	4
A. Judge c Ritchie b Allison	4
R. Selkirk c Nelson b Allison	37
W. Richardson c Callighan b Allison	3
Kelly c Neilson b Allison	10
J. O'Brien b Allison	0
F. Gibbins st	1
Murray b Kerighan	0
G. Hansom b Garven	1
W. Prescott not out	14
Extras	8
Total	81

JEWISH PERSEVERING C. C. *VS.* MAHALAXMI C. C.

A match was played between the above clubs on Sunday, on the ground, behind the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. The following is the score :—

MAHALAXMI C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Elijah Solomon c J. Aaron b B. Shalome	0	c B. Shalome b E Aaron	0
Lulla c J. Aaron b B. Shalome	2	c J. Aaron b B. Shalome	1
Isaac Abrham c E Aaron b B Shalome	15	run out b S Reuben	3
Mulani b B Shalome	2	c S. Reuben b B. Shalome	5
Divan b B Shalome	16	not out	18
Sassoon Abraham b C. E. Aaron b B Shalome	2	b E. Aaron	6
Burjorji c S. Abraham b B Shalome	9	c J. Aaron b S. Reuben	0
Abraham Solomon Crease b B Shalome	0	b E. Aaron	0
Joseph Hyams b S. Reuben	1	l-b-w S. Reuben	0
Murally b S. Reuben	0	run out S. Rueben	0
S. Solomon c S Reuben b B. Shalome	0	b E. Aaron	3
A. Hyams	0	not out c J. Abraham b S Reuben	9
Extras	6	Extras	5
Total	53	Total	50

JEWISH PERSEVERING C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
S. Reuben c J. Abraham b Mulani	6	b Barjorji	8
S. Abraham, b Barjorji	1	b Divan	9
E. Aaron b Mulani	1	not out	23
Jacob Abraham, b Barjorji	4	not out	10
Samson Jacob b Mulani	0	by out b Mulani	2
Nathan Rahamin l-b-w b Divan	2	l-b-w b Barjorji	1
Joseph Aaron b Mulani	0	to bat.	
David Abraham c and b Divan	7		
Benjamin Shalome b Divan	2	Crease, b Barjorji.	16
Moses Abraham not out	1	to bat	
Reuben Benjamin b Divan.	0		
Benjamin Elizer b Divan	0		
Extras	4	Extras	10
Total	28	Total	79

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions, paid into the Bank of Bombay, are acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr Haji Jan Mahomed Jusab	200	0	0
Municipal Employés Assessment Department	121	0	0
Mr Sorabji S Bengali, C I E	100	0	0
Mr M R deQuadros	10	0	0
Mr Manekshа J Taleyarkhan	150	0	0
Mr Vasudeo Gopal Bhandarkar	5	0	0
Messrs Lyon & Co	200	0	0
Mr Haji Sabu Sidik	500	0	0
Messrs Curwen, Kane, & Co	200	0	0
Messrs Ralli Brothers	200	0	0
Mr Issabhai Thavar	50	0	0
Messrs Greaves Cotton & Co	250	0	0
Messrs Benn Ashley & Co	200	0	0
Mr Nemchand Vasonji	100	0	0
Messrs Killick Nixon & Co	150	0	0
Lodge Rising Sun	50	0	0
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	500	0	0
Messrs W & A Graham & Co	200	0	0
Mr Manekji B Dadabhoy	15	0	0
Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co	200	0	0
Right Revd the Lord Bishop of Bombay	350	0	0
A Parsi Lady (through the Jam-e-Jamshed.	5	0	0
Mr Haji Mahomad Haji Ali	150	0	0
Clerks, Traffic, Audit Department, G I P Railway	35	0	0
Mr Gokuldas Dewji	100	0	0
Messrs Richardson & Cruddas	200	0	0
Mr E B Carroll	30	0	0
Mr Daudbhai Musabhai Jarwala	300	0	0
Mr Haji Alarakhia Nuthu	125	0	0
Total	Rs 4,696	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	Rs 33,109	12	9
Grand Total	Rs 37,805	12	9

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
MUNCHERJI N. BANAJI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
Hony. Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September 1890.

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (10th list.) :—

Messrs Curwen, Kane and Co	200	0	0
Municipal Employés Assessment, Department	121	0	0
Mr Sorabji S Bengali, C I E	100	0	0
Mr Gokaldas Dewji	100	0	0
Lodge Rising Sun	50	0	0
Clerks, Traffic, Audit Department, G I P Railway	35	0	0
Mr E B Carroll	30	0	0
Mr Manockji B Dadabhai	15	0	0
Mr M R de Quadros	10	0	0
A Parsi Lady (through the Jam-e-Jamshed)	5	0	0
Total	Rs 666	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	60,744	4	9
Grand Total	Rs. 61,410	4	9

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
MUNCHERJI N. BANAJI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
Hony. Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September 1890.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Wennington Hall, 1,885 tons, Captain C Kilvert, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,488 tons, Captain G Oriengo, will sail to-day for Hongkong with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Marmugoa, &c, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Oriental, 939 tons, Captain J Forbes, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Zanzibar (7th August), with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D Balduino, Captain G B Govino sailing today at 7 a.m. :—For Genoa—Col R Alexander, Revd E H Yonnan, Revd Dumont, Mrs S Pipe and 8 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Maclean, 1,496 tons, Captain J E Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (8th August), with 2,000 cases dynamites, and 83 cases ditonators, and a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain G C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr C White, Mr Brick, Mr P Ray, Mr Singh, Sergt Gainer, Subador Chawan, and 301 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Hispanaia, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Revd Thos. Darby, Revd Paul Geppert, Mr. C. Wertz, Mr. B. Tacke, Mr. Joseph Hagele, and Revd Father Schmidt. The s.s. Hispania left Liverpool on the 14th August, and Suez on the 28th August ; and arrived in harbour on the 9th September.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain A P Turner, will sail for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Rothwell, two children, and ayah, Mr Fazulbhai Meir Allibhinai, Mrs Meiralli Chainai and two friends, one Hospital Assistant and 71 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hoosami	997	Powill	N	B & P S N Co.
„ Ormesby	1828	Peterson	C	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmidt	O	M Maritimes Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Poonani	Naeoda	Shepherd & Co.
„ Neera		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

No.			
„ D. Balduino	3044	Govino	3 F. Bozzoni
„ Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4 F. Bozzoni
„ Rohilla	2174	Speck	5 P & O S N Co.
„ Wardha	2532	Stevenson	6 B I S N Co.
„ Badsworth	2173	Fargher	10 T Morison.
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	16 Haji Cassum.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Clan Maclean (s)	Roberts	Liverpool, Aug 8.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Sept 6.
	Hispania (s)	Abrey	Glasgow, &c.
	Deccan (s)	Bray	Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Wennington Hall (s)	Kilvert	Moulmein.
	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer D. Balduino, Govino, for Genoa, &c.
„ Bisagno, Oriengo, for China.
„ Kapurthala, Turner, for K. Coast and Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Rohilla, for China. &c.
„ Wardha, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
„ Hispania, for Liverpool, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—5 cases soap, M. Dadabhoy Mistary.
Etolia s—100 bales soap, Bhaisett and Co.,

FROM LONDON.

Beatrice s—14 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.,
Kerbella s—13 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Peshawar s—3 cases provisions, S. H. B

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood, French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of W. BROWN, Esq.
Also an invoice of superior bentwood furniture will be sold without reserve.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CELEBRATED PRICE & CO.'S PERFUMERY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 46 cases of Price and Co's perfumery, consisting of eau-de-cologne, lavender-water, macassar oil, florida-water, carbolic, honey, glycerine, Old Brown Windsor, and toilet soap, essence of white rose, geranium, jockey club, stephanotis, toilet vinegar, Jamaica ginger, hair oil, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction. at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-strong palanquin office shigram
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14.2½, goes in single and double harness.
1 Handsome strong single-seated office brougham.
1 strong pony-cart with chesnut pony and harness.
1 Handsome glass fronted miniature brougham.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Lugguage and Unclaimed Goods at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.
On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—
A quantity of lost lugguage and unclaimed goods.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Bungalow with Out-houses at Poona, opposite Mrs. Brown's Bungalow, at the back of Mr. Ezekiel's Bungalow, Synagogue Street.
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs, BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property :—
All that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement or bungalow with out-houses standing thereon situate in Poona, at Lusker Golpie, near the Old Modikhana, in the Civil Lines, in the sub-district of Haveli, Poona, containing by admeasurement about 1,700 square yards, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of Mirbax David Haskel, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the houses of Mahars, and which said bungalow and out-houses are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1005.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property, application may be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions of the Mortgagee Mr. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahimon and an account and rise of the Mortgagors Munordass Kursondass and Kissondass Chatoordass, the undersigned Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell in their Auctions Room, on Friday the 26th day of September, 1890, at 4-30 in the afternoon.
All that piece or parcel of land together with 656 salt pans more or less constructed thereon and known by the name of Hanmant prasad which said premises are firstly hereinafter described and also all the right title and interest claim and demand of them the said mortgagors Munordass Kursondass and Kissondass Chatoordass created by a writing of the 22nd June, 1887, in the piece or parcel of ground together with the salt pans constructed thereon) 2ndly hereinafter described that is to say.
1st LY.—All that piece of land and about 656 salt pans constructed thereon and known by the name of Hanumanprasad situated at Joochundergaum in the Talooka of Bassein, Zilla, Thanna in the regis ration sub-district of Bassein, survey No 421, containing by admeasurement 75 acres or thereabouts bounded as follow:—that is to say on or towards the east by the salt pans herein after secondly described on or towards the south by a creek of Joochunder, on or towards the west by the Government old and new Watch ck salt pans, and on or towards the north by the salt Batty land.
SECOND Y.—All that the right, title, interest, claim and demand of them, the said Munordass Kursondass and Kissondass Chatoordass, created by a writing dated 2nd June, 1887, in all that piece or parcel of ground and the salt pans, constructed thereon and known by the name of Hanmant prasad situate at Joochundergaum in the Talooka Bassein, Zilla Tanna, in the registration sub-district of Bassein, Survey No. 421 containing about 219, salt pans constructed on the said land and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the said Joochunder, aum, on or towards the south by the creek of Joochunder, on or towards the west by the salt pans, firstly above described and on or towards the north by the salt Batty land.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application must be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 79, Meadow Stree', Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th September, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The sale of the very valuable library belonging to the late SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKUR Esq., B. A., C. S., Barrister-at-Law will be resumed THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, from Lot No. 1918.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.
TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works.
A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF GREY T. CLOTH.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at at their rooms, by order of Motha Nurbheshunker Gooculdas and Co., and on account and at the risk of Shoostry Hajee Abdoola Mowla—

B	744-45	
N G & Co.	1616-20	12 bales each, 100 pieces grey T cloth
R	1621-25	31 inches, 24 yards, 7lbs.

On SATURDAY, the 13th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co's Establishment, the valuable and handsome French polished substantial made blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamp Persian and Brussel carpets, the property of a gentleman.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE OWNED BY THE LATE MR. HENRY CLEVELAND AND KNOWN AS :—
(1). CLEVELAND BUNDER.
(2.) FLAG STAFF HILL.
(3.) PROPERTY ON LOVE GROVE HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the above named properties in three lots by order of the widow of the deceased.
LOT 1.—About 10,000 square yards of reclaimed ground including land along the creek, reserved as a bunder for landing and shipping the following articles.
Batty, bricks, bamboos, bark, baskets (empty) chunam, clay, cadjans, coals, coke (loose), dry fish, earth, earthen-pots, firewood, fishing nets, fresh-fish, fishing stakes, fruits, (loose) hay hides (loose) kankar, lime-stone, oil-cake (loose) rafters, straw, sand, stone, tiles and vegetables.
(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)
Lot 2.—The unsold portion of flag staff hill about 40,000 square yards subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.
Lot 3.—Love Grove property about 30,000 square yards of ground on the Worlee Hill.
The ground is free of rent.
For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria, Care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 10th September, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE of four Salt-fields or Agars in the Oorun Taluka containing 352 Salt Pans or Koondies, and three Salt-fields or Agars in the Kurja Talooka, containing 541½ Salt Pans or Koondies.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., as Official Assignee, and Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdool Wahid, as the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, the firm of Haji Mitha Cassum, Insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Streets, Fort ; the undermentioned seven Salt-fields or Agars, viz.:—
No. 1.—Salt-field or Agar, called Lotun, in the Oorun Taluka, containing 115 Salt Pans or Koondies.
No. 2.—Salt-field or Agar called Khodabux alias Katekar in the Oorun Taluka, containing 117 Salt Pans or Koondies.
No. 3.—Salt-field or Agar, called Katekar, Nos. 39 and 40, in the Oorun Taluka, No. 39 containing, 111 and No 40 containing 44 Salt Pans or Koondies.
No. 4—Salt-field or Agar called Dubota, in the Oorun Taluka, containing 44 Salt pans or Koondies,
No. 5.—Salt-field or Agar called Sifri, in the Kurja Taluka, containing 22 Salt-pans or Koondies.
No. 6.—Salt-field or Agar, called Sonmogra, in the Kurja Taluka, containing 144 Salt-pans or Koondies.
No. 7.—Salt-field or Agar, called Sonkhar alias Gatacha, in the Kurja Taluka, containing 375½ Salt-pans or Koondies.
The conditions of sale and other particulars may be learnt at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Vendors' Solicitors or from the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DADUR ROAD, PAREL.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 548 OF 1889.
WAGHJI CORJI .....Plaintiff.
vs.
SHAVAKSHA PESTONJI.....Defendant.
On TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court, in the above suit, and pursuant to the order made in the above suit, on the 12th day of July, 1890, authorizing amongst other things, the said C. A. Turner, Esq., to sell the said property by Public Auction—
All that the leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Dadur Road, Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-three square yards, or thereabouts, together with buildings standing thereon, and which said heriditaments and premises is bounded as follows :—On or towards the south and east by the property and land, lately belonging to Manekji Edulji Contractor, on or towards the north by a private passage, leading to Merwanji Cowasji's bungalow, and or towards the west by the Dadur Road, and which said premises are now in the possession of the said Receiver, C. A. Turner, Esq.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September, 1890.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.
TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!
TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN,
LONDON.
Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Diseases of Women, from 3 to 5 P.M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE STARLEY ROVER
BICYCLE and the ROAMER
TRICYCLE are the FASTEST,
LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST
Machines on record.
A new supply arrives monthly.
New Catalogue on applications
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9.

At last evening's quotation of 53⅜d. Bar Silver was ⅜d. per oz. lower in London, the price in New York having receded yesterday ¼ cent from Saturday's price, at 116½, Demand Exchange on London, however, being half a cent lower, at 4·85½. Friday's quotations are repeated from the other side for Rupee Securities in each denomination, at £88½ for Fours and £90 for 4½ per cents. The Exchange Banks reduced their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by ⅛d., say to 1s. 8⅛d. Consols were again ⅛ per cent. lower, at 95⅞ *ex-div.* ; but English Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107¼. In Paris French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. higher at 96⅛ ; Exchange on London was unchanged at fcs. 25·28.

In the General Produce Markets, Linseed was quieter, but 47s. and 46s. 3d. per quarter, ex-quay, was still the price of Bombay Seed on the spot and to arrive, respectively. The Wheat Market was quiet at a further decline in prices, say of 1d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White at 7s. 4½d., and in Soft Red at 7s. ex-quay. On the spot in Liverpool, and of 1½d. per cental in White-Delhi, at 7s. ex quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady yesterday, all round, Saturday's further decline of 1-16d. int he price of Mid.-American having been recovered, 5 13-16d. being again quoted ; while Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions and 1-64d. in the more distant, the quotation for September deliveries being 5 11-16d., and for January-February 5 35-64d. Surats were unchanged in value. The total Sales were only 7,000 bales, including however, the large proportion of 1,000 East Indian. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 10⅜ cents. but September Futures were two points lower, at 10·41 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were much heavier than in either of the two preceding years, at 28,000 bales, the comparison being as follows :—

	1890	1889	1888.
Monday's Receipts	28,000	20,000	12,600
Two days' do	44,000	33,000	18,000
Since 1 Septem ber	120,000	85,000	57,000

The rather active demand from spinners which was felt in our local Cotton Market yesterday, fell off a good deal to-day, and the total purchases have aggregated only 1,500 bales, of which a third consisted of Barsee, at Rs. 187, and the rest (excepting 100 bales of Unjar, at Rs. 174) of Khangaum, at Rs. 170·3 per candy. The Market remained quiet in tone, with prices quoted as before.

WHEAT.—Enquiry from exporters has been as slack as ever to-day, and the feeling, if anything, more dull in presence of the lower quotations from the other side. Prices, however, may be called unaltered, as dealers have not lowered their quotations, but they lack the list of actual business.

SEEDS.—There has been some demand for Linseed to-day from shippers, and a moderate business has been reported, while the price has been advanced half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-3-6 to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt. Other descriptions are generally neglected and nominally unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	978 bales.
Wheat	15,347 cwt.
Linseed	6,779 "
Ground Nuts	1,038 "
Castor Seed	8,897 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged at previous quotations ; but demand from shippers is absent, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE, following the drop in Silver reported above, opened quiet this morning at 1s. 8 9-16d. for Bank Demand, and at 1s. 8⅝d. for three months' sight Credits. The rate for remittance has not changed meantime, having been still available in one direction ; but Credits have been placed at 1s. 8 13-16d. and a transaction is reported between Banks at 1s. 8⅝d. in demand for October delivery. Business, however, has been upon a small scale. We quote at closing ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 8 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8⅛d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 11-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 8 13-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	2·20	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather weaker to-day, and rates for Four per cents have given way to the extent of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. For cash, the rate receded in the morning to 103⅛, which was quoted to the close ; while for the next settlement 103 became the rate ; and for the October account 102 13-16. For 4½ per cents 105⅛ is now named.

SHARES have attracted little attention and the only changes in the rates for Cotton Mill scrip are a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay United and Queen ; of Rs. 5 in Alliance, and Luckmidas ; and of Rs. 2½ in Oriental at our quotations. Prince of Wales Fire are Rs. 50 up, at Rs. 1,600 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4⅝d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 8⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.	95⅞ ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes	96⅓
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88½
4½ per cent. "	90
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	53⅛d. per oz.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th September, 1890.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	12	40	24	23
Teheran	9	1	2	1	13
Suez	9	1	15	1	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 9th September, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	41	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	18	...	1
" Madras	1	51	...	1

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

THE following is a return of the rainfall at the following stations for the week ending Friday, 5th September, 1890 :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jabalpur	39	62	Nassick	13	55
Raver	13	22	Deolalee	13	97
Nimbora	18	0	Ghoti	51	25
Bhadli	17	0	Nargaon	25	2
Jalgaon	19	71	Warrengaon	20	10
Sirsoli	20	75	Hoodgi	12	99
Mhasawad	22	24	Mohol	9	35
Maheji	20	17	Madha	9	85
Pachora	22	29	Barsi Road	6	0
Kasgaon	20	74	Keim	6	70
Naidongri	14	54	Jehur	5	32
Challisgaon	18	45	Pomalwari	6	11
Nandgaon	13	89	Dexal	6	47
Munmar	12	41	Lanowli	169	73
Lassalgaon	10	22	Dhond	5	19
Kerwadi	10	45	Talegaon	24	93

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 8.

10 p.m.	79·6

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

6 a.m.	79·1
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	81·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.
DEATH.
HEBDITCH—August 16, at Nevill's Court, Fleet Street, London, James, father of B. G. Hebditch, Superintendent, "Bombay Gazette," aged 65.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.
DEATH.
FAULKNOR—August 27, suddenly, at Phulbari, Balipara, Tezpur, Assam, India, Robert Alexandra Sylvester, youngest son of Lieut-Genl Faulknor, aged 20 years.

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1890.

THE General Order by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India on the danger and expenses of polo will commend itself to the attention of all unbiassed military players of the game, as indeed it already has done to the Bombay Commander-in-Chief. Both Chiefs are well known and admired for being as thorough sportsmen as they are keen and common-sense soldiers, and Sir George Greaves is not the man to express his entire sympathy with a General Order in private life, as he did with the order in question at the late Poona polo dinner, unless his heart as a sportsman was in thorough accord with the same. The main points of the General Order were classified under the two headings of, firstly, the danger, and, secondly, the expense, which have now brought the game of polo into such prominence as to attract the official notice of Sir Frederick Roberts, and, as no such notice has ever been taken by the Commander-in-Chief at home, the fact is significant that the circumstances and conditions of the game as played in India must considerably vary from those under which it is played in England. Sir Frederick Roberts was careful to let the Order be so worded as to appeal more to the sporting and fair-play instincts of the Army than to their military obedience to orders, and this fact will in itself tend to the more careful observance of the points to which his Excellency draws attention. To much that he says no exception can be taken, and the first point noticed with which all will agree is the "neglect to wear a headdress capable of protecting the head in case of a fall ; or, if such headdress is worn as a precaution against the sun, of discarding it as soon as the sun goes down." In his speech at Poona, Sir George calls special attention to this, and there is no doubt whatever that many of the accidents which have proved fatal would have been obviated by both good and bad players alike had a suitable hat been worn as a precaution. The sola *topee* very commonly worn in Bombay and Poona would answer exactly, both as a precaution against a fall and a protection against the sun, and it is certainly not an ungainly looking hat. But the model polo-player in a tournament is a "thing of beauty," got up regardless of expense, in his own appearance as well as his pony's, and we fear too many of them will always consider any hat but the neat round polo-cap is a distinctively detrimental addition to perfectly fitting breeches, jersey, and boots. But Sir George deprecates the idea that the size or the pace of ponies should increase the danger, and here most polo-players will agree with him. It is quite true that, owing to the laxity of the present rules of measurement, it is quite possible for a pony to be considerably over the standard height, while correctly measured and certified to be within it ; but this failing rests entirely with the Club and the men who allow it. If a pony is allowed to play when any one of the players has any doubt as to its being under the standard height, his silence is, in the interests of the game, as reprehensible as it would be in a cricketer being allowed to play with a bat over the standard width.

The fact of the matter is that over-height ponies are "winked at," but, if we may again take a cricket simile, this ignored rule in polo may become as injurious to the game as the ignored regulations about fair bowling in cricket have often proved to be. But even allowing that over-height ponies are being played, and that the regulation standard may be again raised from 13-3 hands in order to meet this general requirement for higher ponies, it does not therefore follow, as Sir Frederick Roberts infers, that increased danger ensues. Polo at Hurlingham is played on higher ponies, and it is there found that increased size gives increased strength, and that there is less likelihood of a stumble and more chance of preventing it should one occur. Increased size means increased speed, but here, again, a fast pony can be ridden within its speed, and its speed, coupled with its strength, will save a stumble in turning where a smaller and less strong pony would fall. The danger does not lie in size or speed, but is found, in India, to be due more to one of two causes—either that men or ponies constantly play who have had little or no training at the game, or that the players, good as well as bad, have in late years adopted the irregular course of riding round the field, instead of keeping the ball, with either front-hand or back-hand play, in the centre of the ground. As to the former, allowance must always be made for rash riding or rasher play in an exciting game, and at perhaps a critical moment, but, as a rule, it is the bad rider on an untrained pony. In most good clubs a pony is not allowed on the ground unless it is known that he has played before, and efforts are made at most stations where there is a riding school to have the pony put through some sort of training there. But this is not always done ; there is the trouble and inconvenience in sending away the pony, and still more in the rider attending himself at any allotted hour that may be fixed for him by the riding master. Individual practice alone so as to train the pony to the ball and the polo stick are also not made enough of, and thus it comes that in India, where almost every one possesses a pony, both rider and pony enter into polo under the idea that they can play, when they should never have left the training ground. As to the second point we referred to above, namely, the irregular cross-play now too much in vogue, there is a great deal too much riding round instead of straight back-hand hitting. Extra speed has to be put on to circumvent the opposing side, and any player on that side riding straight must necessarily cross the player who has the ball and is riding across him. This riding round play may be necessary when the ball is in front of goal, and the defenders of that goal must try and get it away to either flank by some means or other. But of late men have taken to this method of play from the centre of the ground. Were the majority of the riding to be straight up and down the field, the danger would be reduced to a minimum. The ridiculous "hustling" between especially the "back" of one side and "No. 1" of the other, which has now taken the place of the old-fashioned riding-off, is also another very objectionable innovation, and the hustling sometimes becomes so personal as to involve no little danger.

The complaint of expense in polo ponies is, no doubt, true, in so far as the demand for really good and fast animals has outrun the supply ; consequently the price of such ponies has considerably risen. But in most cavalry corps there is a polo club by means of which officers can mount themselves at a nominal cost, and pay for their ponies by instalments. Another consideration overlooked by the General Order is the fact that men do not usually join the Cavalry unless they have means enough to do themselves and their regiment credit, and in British and Native Infantry regiments the only officers expected to play the game are those who, in like manner, can afford it. That such officers have been known to run into debt is due to unexpected accidents, such as the loss of ponies, or to the rashness of giving a fancy price for an animal whose qualities have caught their eye for the moment, but whose acquisition is really not a needed want, but a surplus extravagance. In any case it would be utterly impossible to regulate the price of animals for tournaments, or to let "the rules of competition be so arranged as to be consistent with a necessary economy in the cost of the game," as suggested by the Order, excellent though it reads in theory. For the return called for of the individual incomes in the regiment would naturally be as fictitious as the price of the ponies in their possession. Such a desideratum as quality consistent with economy can only be left to the judgment and good sense of officers, combined with judicious tact and private and personal advice from Commanding Officers, and could not be met by any official orders on the subject. Nor is it likely that any such will ever be issued as long as Sir Frederick Roberts holds the command at Simla ; his present order will in all probability have such excellent effect that there will be no necessity to refer to the matter again. The fact that Hurlingham polo has fewer accidents and fewer pecuniarily-felt effects, lies simply in the fact that polo at home is played by so very few compared with the numbers who play it in India, and also that those few not only know how to ride and have probably ridden from their youth up, but have means of their own commensurate with their taste for the game.

THE condition of the Malwa opium trade, which Government a few weeks since regarded as serious enough to warrant a reduction in the duty of fifty rupees per chest, was the subject of careful attention on the part of the Political Officers in the Central India Agency during the year 1889-90. Mr Heuvey, in his last administration report, referred to the very formidable decline in the prices of the new produce which has followed the bumper crop of the year, combined with the low rates in China. This, as the Governor-General's Agent pointed out, means either an over-burdened Treasury, or an impoverished exchequer. The Chiefs, he complained, did not see in the reduced price of the product a reason for an immediate re-assessment of rents ; they preferred that the burden should fall on the Indian Treasury in the form of a reduction of the pass duty. The observation applies principally to Indore, which derives a large share of its revenue from assessments based upon the assumption of a high price of opium. Holkar's Minister, Mr. Vinayak J. Kirtane, quoting the local saying that "the ryot lives on grain and pays on opium," complains that opium in Malwa is "a drug in the market," that it has been losing ground these ten years, and that its future requires serious attention. In the special chapter on opium the subject is entered into more fully, and the more is said about it the less satisfactory does the prospect appear, whether to cultivators or to the Governments interested. Throughout the year the trade was in a depressed condition, the price of opium in the China and Bombay markets being low from the beginning to the end, though the total exports slightly exceeded those of the year before. The state of the trade however was so bad that more than one well-known firm was involved in difficulties, and opium merchants generally throughout Malwa look forward to the future with uneasiness and doubt. Bombay opium traders early in the year brought their grievances to the notice of Government, the result being a diminution in the duty which so far as we can learn has so far had very little ameliorative effect upon the trade. But if the results of the depression are felt here they are felt not less seriously in Malwa. As the report states the means of livelihood of a large body of contractors who find themselves unable with the low prices obtainable for their produce to defray the expenses of cultivation and to pay the heavy State opium assessments are seriously affected, while the States whose revenues depend largely on their opium assessments are likely to find their receipts considerably diminished. The more closely the facts are looked into, the more obvious it becomes that the opium branch of the Imperial Revenue is year by year becoming more difficult to rely upon. There is another aspect of the question which it is to be hoped that British Political Officers will pay careful attention to. The present state of prices in the opium trade makes it increasingly difficult for the opium growing States to collect their full revenue, and there is a corresponding increase in the danger lest some of the Chiefs should put undue pressure upon cultivators.

IN appointing Dr. Kirtikar Health Officer during the absence of Dr. Weir, the Corporation showed its preference for a medical man whom it knows over one whom it does not know. It showed too a strong preference for its own judgment over that of the Surgeon-General, backed though the latter was by the earnestly tendered advice of the Commissioner. There is no arguing against a majority of 31 to 4. The only observation that the vote invites is that it might not have been so large had as much been known of the candidate who failed as of the candidate who succeeded. It was unfortunate for this view that Mr. Acworth so strongly pressed upon the Corporation that he was not able to tell the Corporation who the officer was for whose appointment, on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, he so strenuously pleaded. The *Bombay Army List* supplements the Commissioner's argument with the information, that does not seem to have been laid before the Corporation, that Dr. Arnim is an officer of the Indian Medical Service of just two and a half years' standing, who is officiating medical officer in charge of the 1st Bombay Lancers at Deesa. We are not able to say if this information, had it been laid before the meeting, would have reduced the majority in favour of Dr. Kirtikar. The medical charge of a cavalry regiment in a station like Deesa is perhaps not the best preparation for the functions of Health Officer in a city of eight hundred thousand inhabitants. But then we cannot—at least under the present conditions of the appointment—expect to get a Health Officer readymade. That would be possible only if the Corporation of Bombay, following the precedent of Calcutta, were to make its choice from a wider field of selection than that which the Indian Medical Service affords. Experience of that particular field has thus far, it must be submitted, been abundantly satisfactory ; but the Municipal Commissioner, we regret to see, speaks of Dr. Weir's vacating of the appointment he has so ably fulfilled as a contingency in the not distant future. When that contingency arises it will be, we must say frankly, a disadvantage if the area of selection is as narrow as it was on this occasion. The Municipal Act does not so restrict the discretion of the Corporation. It insists that the person to be appointed shall be "a legally qualified medical practitioner,"—a definition which, while not excluding service men of the shortest standing, leaves it open to the Corporation, if it so chooses, to make its choice from amongst medical men who have made sanitation and the health of cities a subject of special study. This aspect of the question could not of course be discussed when making an acting appointment; but the Municipal Commissioner, in looking a little way ahead, seemed to invite a consideration of the best method of making a permanent appointment to the post of Health Officer.

THE Duke of Connaught, it is said, will take up his residence at the Government House, Portsmouth, early in October, shortly after his return from Scotland and Germany.

THE *World* writes :—Colonel Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, who has resigned his appointment as Military Secretary to Sir Frederick Roberts, returned to England the week the mail left from India, and he is now staying at Antony, his beautiful old seat in Cornwall.

DEREEN, Lord Lansdowne's beautiful place in Kerry, has been let, with the extensive shootings and fishings, to General Grogan. Dereen is one of the most charming places in the south-west of Ireland, and there is a lovely country all round, and splendid coast scenery.

THE gallant Brigadier-General at Bangalore, writes the *World*, appears to have incurred a good deal of ridicule from sundry wags who evidently think that a general officer ought to have a mind above soldiers' corns ; but my own impression is that the gallant officer has shown himself a true friend both to Tommy and the Army, and I hope that the Deputy Surgeon General and the two chiropodist-warriors in each company will back him up loyally.

THE local correspondent of the *Pioneer* says :—Hyderabad has been startled by the news that the Nawab Intesar Jung, the Revenue Secretary, has sent in his papers to retire on pension. Probably the Minister will allow the Nawab to retire, but what will follow next, no one knows.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S term of banishment will, says an American authority, expire next New Year's Day. In America it is proposed to raise an annuity which may enable him to spend the rest of his days in Ireland.

WHY is it, asks *Truth*, commenting on the recent breach of promise case, that no jury deems it outrageous that a young girl should marry, or want to marry, an old man, and yet that all regard a young man who marries an old woman with contempt ?

SIX grooms and a coachman have already conveyed to St. Petersburg a hunting-carriage, which is one of the presents destined by the Emperor William for the accepta nce of the Cz

TELEGRAMS.

[TO THE TRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The statement that the Queen is publishing the correspondence of the Prince Consort with the Emperor William I. and the Crown Prince Frederic is officially denied.

CHOLERA AT TOKAR.

CAIRO, SEPT. 9.

Cholera is reported to have broken out at Tokar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS,]

BRITISH OFFICERS STABBED.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Owing to a trivial dispute regarding money matters some Spaniards stabbed three British officers who were having a picnic on Spanish soil, near Gibraltar. The wounds are not dangerous, and the officers are mending.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The British Mediterranean Squadron arrived at Spezzia to be present at the launch of the Italian ironclad.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN AUSTRIA.

BERLIN, SEPT. 8.

Emperor William arrives at Vienna on the 2nd October, and a reception is already being organised there for him.

His Imperial Majesty will go on a shooting trip with the Emperor Francis in Styria.

THE WARBURTON DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 8.

Mr. Warburton's cross-examination began today. He said that before the article was published in the *Tribune* of 16th April, no complaint was made to him regarding the unpopularity of the examination for descriptive rolls of convicted men and women by the police sergeants. He had not asked the honorary magistrates to effect a compromise in the case of Buldeodass, who charged two police sergeants with wrongful restraint and publicly examining his body for descriptive marks, but he asked them to allay the excitement, if any existed, which he did not believe did exist. Buldeodass was described to him as a bad character, who always intrigued and trumped up cases against district officials. He did not order the examination of men or women publicly, nor did he think they were so examined. His authority for taking descriptive rolls was not challenged till the article appeared in the *Tribune*. The descriptive rolls were taken according to departmental orders, and he issued no order requiring sergeants to compel the attendance of unwilling bad characters. He did not believe Vedkour was ill-treated or publicly examined, as alleged by the *Tribune*.

Mr. Warburton's cross-examination continues to-morrow.

October 7 is fixed for the hearing of the case filed by Mr. Warburton against Mr. Buchanan, whose name the editor of the *Tribune* gave up in connection with the allegations against Mr. Warburton's mother.

Mr. Warburton declined to receive an apology if it was intended to terminate the proceedings; but accepted it in so far as it might go in mitigation of punishment which might be inflicted.

THE CHARTERED BANK CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

Yesterday in the case of the Chartered Bank *vs.* Shama Churn, a passage-at-arms took place between Mr. Jackson and the Advocate-General. The former insisted that the ruling of Mr. Justice Prinsep on Thursday last should hold good, and that unless the prosecution could prove the offence to have been done on one occasion, he would stop the case. After a long argument, in which the Advocate-General admitted there was a great difficulty in regard to the second indictment, the Judge also said if the evidence shows what Mr. Jackson maintains, he would consider the question. In the meantime the case would proceed. Mr. Lindsay, Accountant of the Chartered Bank, admitted in cross-examination that he took large sums of money from the Bank by the sanction of the manager, who did the same, and bought and sold shares, but did not speculate. Although he knew the bank did not permit such transactions, he nevertheless overdrew his account.

GENERAL GATACRE'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 9.

General Gatacre's health has improved by the fever subsiding and admitting of his returning to Mandalay.

THE ATTOCK CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

The 19th Punjab Infantry leave Mean Meer on the 22nd October to join the Pindi Force at the Attock camp-of-exercise.

THE COURTALLUM FALLS INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 9.

To day the High Court acquitted the accused in the Courtallum Case, and declared that the District Magistrate's order was illegal.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 9.

N. L. steamer Preussen, from China arrived.
M. M. steamer Djemnah from China arrived.
O. L. steamer Oroza from Suez arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Jask and Muscat close 7 p.m. Wednesday 10th instant.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

PARLIAMENT, to the infinite relief of both Houses, and to the great joy of the country at large—which last, for many weeks, had been as earnestly, although perhaps unconsciously, praying to be delivered from the debates and the debaters, as Old Noll prayed to be delivered from Sir Harry Vane—has been at last prorogued. At the same time, it may be permissible to ask whether Scotland—I mean Great Britain—stands where it did, and whether the British constitution is still intact. During the final sitting the proceedings of the Collective Wisdom of the Nation were temporarily suspended in order to afford time for a Queen's Messenger to proceed to Osborne and obtain the Royal assent to the Appropriation Bill; and the gracious assent in question *was wired back to Westminster*.

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In what words was the assent signified—"By all means;" "With all my heart;" or a plain "Yes"? We know that the proper and traditional form to be observed is that the clerk at the table should rise, and, with a solemn obeisance, say "La Reyne le veult." Was the Royal telegram from Osborne couched in Norman French? But how would it have been if our beloved Sovereign had declined to give her assent to the Bill. Queen Bess on one occasion refused her acquiescence to no less than forty-eight bills which had passed both Houses. William III. in 1693 vetoed one bill; and even the placable Queen Anne in 1707 refused her concurrence with a bill for settling the Scotch militia. In such cases the clerk says, "Le Roy" or "La Reyne s'avisera." Supposing the Osborne telegram had been in the negative; would it have run "Her Majesty will think about it?"

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There is a capital little work by Mr. Henry W. Lucy, called "A Popular Handbook of Parliamentary Procedure," the only fault of which is that it is too amusing. I looked up Mr. Lucy, but could find nothing about the Royal assent by telegraph. No better luck had I in consulting Mr. G. H. Jenning's "Anecdotal History of the British Parliament." Well, I suppose it is a case of the inevitable. The next Royal Speech, it may be, will be telephoned. Then will come the turn of the phonograph; the Address will afterwards be moved, seconded, and opposed by Mr. Edison's talking dolls; and, after that—the Deluge!

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It is rather rough on poor Mr. Ernest Benzon that the fierce light of publicity should beat on the sale of his wardrobe, and that the jocund paragraphist should expatiate on the minutest details of his wearing apparel, his "piqué" shirts and cravats, and hunting gear and Malacca canes. Well, the ingenuous but luckless Jubilee Plunger is not the first public character whose personal belongings have been exposed to the inquisitive scrutiny of an auction-room audience. In August, 1830, Mr. Charles Greville, Clerk of the Privy Council, attended the sale of the wardrobe of the recently deceased King George IV., which *dégroque* he described as "numerous enough to fill Monmouth Street, and sufficiently varied and splendid for the wardrobe of Drury Lane."

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There were the coats which the dead monarch had worn during fifty years. There were 300 whips, and canes without number; every sort of uniform; the costumes of all the orders in Europe; splendid furs, pelisses, hunting coats and breeches; and among other things a dozen pairs of corduroy inexpressibles which he had made when he was visited by Don Miguel. "His profusion," continued the amiable Mr. Greville, "in these articles, was unbounded, *because he never paid for them*; and his memory was so accurate that he could recollect every article of dress, no matter how old; and his pages were always liable to be called upon to produce some particular coat or pantaloon of days gone by."

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A gallant officer with literary tastes, writes, as you will doubtless have seen, in the summer number of a little periodical called *Piccadilly*, an entertaining story entitled "A Cut to Leg," the gist of which is that a young gentleman is in love with a one-legged lady, and has his own leg amputated in order to be on equal terms with his inamorata. An evening paper accuses the gallant officer of having plagiarised the "Cut to Leg" from a story published ever so many years since in *Bentley's Miscellany*, which the gallant officer declares that he has never read nor heard of. Subsequently it transpires that closely coincident versions of the wooden-leg story have appeared at various times in *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, in *Eliza Cook's Journal*, and notably in *L'Echo des Feuilletons* under the title of "La Jambe de Bois." Then the story is traced to a novelette by Heinrich Zschokke, poet, actor, schoolmaster, novelist, and administrator of the forests of a Swiss canton; and ultimately the gallant officer with literary tastes writes to say that the incidents on which he based his "Cut to Leg" were narrated to him in a railway train by a French fellow-traveller, a M. Léon D'Egville.

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I can perfectly well understand how such a thing may have happened. Who among our tribe has not been indebted to some chance anecdote or incident told by a friend or a stranger for the foundation of a story long or short? So long as the *mise en scène*, the characters, and the diction are our own, what does it matter whence the plot comes? Did Goethe invent the story of "Faust;" or Moliere that of "Don Juan?" Nay; there have been some famous authors who have deliberately and closely paraphrased the works of their contemporaries. Washington Irving "lifted" the "Story of the German Student," in the "Tales of a Traveller," from one of Hoffmann's "Contes Nocturnes;" and the very same story was afterwards "lifted" by Alexandre Dumas the Elder in "La Dame au Collier de Velours." Goldsmith's "Madam Blaize" is a close translation of a poem by the Frenchman De la Monnoye; Thackeray's "Romance of the Rhine" is "lifted" from Dumas's "Othon l'Archer;" and the opening chapter of Paley's "Natural Theology" is a plagiarism from the English translation of a work by a Dutch theologian.

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I have not done very much in the "lifting" line myself, for the simple reason that the majority of the stories which I have written have little if any plot at all. But I am not in the least ashamed to confess that the leading incident in a story of mine called "Colonel Quagg's Conversion," first published in *Household Words* some five-and-thirty years ago, was related to me by an American friend at Madame Busque's *crémerie* in the Rue de la Michodière, Paris.

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"Fifteen thousand School Board children with their three hundred teachers shut out of school." Horrifying announcement! Why, the Armenian massacres and the "electrocution" of the murderer Kemmler are nothing in comparison with the dreadful tidings conveyed to a sympathising public by Mr. John Lobb, M.L.S.B. The children and their instructors repaired all as merry as grigs to school on Monday morning last. They had enjoyed their annual three weeks' holiday, and were positively boiling over to be taught and to teach; but it turned out that the contractors had failed to finish the painting and cleaning of fourteen out of forty board schools; so that the children will now run wild about the streets for another week, and the teachers' salaries are still going on at the cost of the rate-payers.

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Do you remember Victor Hugo's story of his watching his two little sons as they danced one morning a kind of Carmagnole on the first floor landing of his dwelling, singing meanwhile a wild chant with the burden, "Our schoolmaster is dead. Aha! Our schoolmaster is dead. Hurrah!" Alas! after only three days' recess a new master was appointed in the place of of the defunct pedagogue. How will the fifteen thousand barred-out Board School children take the malfeasance of the contractors, I wonder? Sorrowfully and regretfully, or in the spirit of Victor Hugo's *moutards*? I hope none of them will be so hardened as to improvise a song of triumph beginning "Oh! what a jolly lark; the paint ain't dry."

***

Mr. Frederic Harrison, in a characteristic letter on the subject of field sports, incidentally remarks that if he were compelled to kill something, he would rather shoot a broken-down cab-horse than a buck or a pheasant. "I should, at least," he adds, "feel that I had put a poor thing out of its misery, and that I had not wantonly destroyed a beautiful creature." Easy there, kind-hearted Mr. Frederick Harrison. How would it be if the carcase of the broken-down cab-horse were exported to Italy, converted into "soup," and brought back to this country as a popular article of food? That such a process is common, was deliberately stated a few days since by a constable in giving evidence at one of the metropolitan police courts. The statement is, on the face of it, incredible? But where, it may be asked, are these cock-and-bull stories hatched?

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A gentleman writes to *The Times* to ask if there is "a system of medical education in this country?" He complains that the ordinary English medical practitioner has very often not received a liberal education; has scarcely anything besides what is termed professional knowledge, and cares not to obtain any. Bacon's 'Essays,' Paley's 'Moral Philosophy,' Chesterfield's 'Letters,' and even Boswell's 'Johnson,' are books that he has never studied; and of the English poets and the periods at which they lived, his knowledge is very limited." Dear me! Is that so? It happens that I have been laid up myself, for some weeks, with a grievous ailment; and, speaking personally, I should most strongly object to the accomplished surgeon who has my case in hand talking to me about Bacon's "Essays," Chesterfield's "Letters," or Paley's "Moral Philosophy." I would much rather that he conversed about my chances of recovery, or that he had held out some hopes of a proximate change from a diet of beef-tea, arrowroot, bread and milk, and boiled whiting, to something more succulent.

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It has likewise occurred to the correspondent of *The Times*, after reading Sir Andrew Clark's evidence before the Lord's Committee on metropolitan hospitals, that the "apprenticeship of medical students, as formerly, would be beneficial." The suggestion is, at all events, a curious one. Until how late in the present century did the practice of apprenticing youths to medical men continue? There is a grim ballad by Southey called "The Surgeon's Warning," in which three medical 'prentices set out on a body-snatching expedition, and, having previously bribed the sexton with "gold and gin and ale," rifled the coffin of their dead master of its contents.

So they carried the sack a-pick-a-back,
And they carved him bone from bone;
But what became of the surgeons's soul
Was never to mortal known.

I can scarcely think that these adventurous surgeon's 'prentices cared much about the study of Chesterfield's "Letters" or Paley's "Moral Philosophy."

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The *Daily News*, descanting on a new system of scientific pronunciation promulgated by Mr. Swan, quotes as an example the following remarkably phonetic sentence, "Mohntë mwa—d'lo shohd—zhe voo pree." This apparent fragment of Volapuk is stated to be the French for "Bring me up some hot water, I beg." "Montez moi de l'eau chaude je vous prie" is slightly after the manner of the French of Stratford-atte-Bowe; still it strikes me that Mr. Swan's translation might be simplified and abbreviated if we elected to pronounce the final *e* in *montez* with an acute accent as the English *eh*; *chaude* as shod with a long *o*; *vous* as vu, the long *u* being taken as *ou*; *prie*, as pri, the long *i* standing as the English *e* in *me*. Thus we should have—

Monté mwa d'l'o ohod je vu pri.

"Monté" is quite near enough the French "montez" without the affectation of "mohntë;" and ninety-nine Englishmen out of a hundred, not being idiots, would be readier to pronounce the French "je" than the Swan "zhe," of which they would probably make an incoherent hash.

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There are two "chestnuts" in French phonetics which I commend to the notice of the ingenious Mr. Swan. One is the address of a letter which some years ago puzzled the "blind" clerks of the French General Post Office: "Iean Pierre, Sultan, Crete, Mediterrannée." The other is the beginning of a letter written by a *grisette* to her mamma: "Onmoffe un mobbe il y'est en akkajoue."

***

"A tower," remarks the exemplary Gubetta, in Victor Hugo's "Lucrèce Borgia," "is the direct contrary to a well, and I am the direct opposite to a virtuous personage." It would have been as well if the promoters of a company which, according to a Florentine journal, has just been formed in London for constructing "a subterranean Eiffel Tower somewhere in the vicinity of the metropolis," had borne in mind the the nicety of definition insisted upon by Messer Gubetta in the play. A shaft, it seems, is to be sunk to a depth of 1,500 feet with lifts, platforms, and restaurants at various depths, with geological museums at the points of the various strata traversed. The "Tower" will be lighted by electricity, and will have "a scientific as well as a recreative purpose." How can a shaft be a tunnel? But why stop at 1,500 feet. Why not bore through the entire globe and come out somewhere in the Pacific between Auckland, N.Z., and Sydney Cove? A mad world, my masters!

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Still, one should be tolerant. Parliament is only just up, and the "silly season" has scarcely had time to set in. Everything, however, seems to promise brightly for a rare "opening of the Balaam Box." The faddists are rubbing up their fads; the crotchet-mongers are airing their crotchets; and the riders of hobbies are having a preliminary canter ere they amble into the arena of print. Already, perfervid Mr. Robert Buchanan is on the war-path about "Beneficent Murder." Very soon we may expect a communication from a sage who holds that the earth is flat. Showers of red rain have recently, I read, fallen in some parts of the country. It is too late to expect any enormous gooseberries; but gigantic greengages and preternatural pumpkins may confidently be looked for. Then will come the showers of frogs, the live cat discovered in a gaspipe, and the Russian war steamer discovered taking soundings in the Hebrides; a mermaid has been sighted for some weeks past at Southside, Deerness, Orkney; and the Great Sea Serpent cannot be far off. Long live the silly season! It is the only period of the entire year when the newspapers are really amusing."

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I am right glad to hear from a "Captain R E.," just returned from a residence of some years in St. Helena, that the historic island is not at all in the bad way which I imagined it to be. Longwood House, says my informant, is now kept in excellent order, although there are plenty of barns and cow-houses in the grounds about the last dwelling-place of Napoleon. Finally, I rejoice to learn that Dinizulu and his uncles are "Zulu gentlemen, and quiet, well-behaved members of society, who do not squat on their haunches, but sit on chairs in the European manner."

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE following events have been arranged for this afternoon, and as the ground is now, capital condition, it is hoped numerous entries will be obtained. To commence at 5 p.m. sharp:—

1. Tent-pegging.
2. Jumping, Competition Horses and Ponies.
3. Pony Scurry over two Hurdles.
4. Horse " " "
5. Cheroot and Umbrella Race.

A CHOLERA STRICKEN VESSEL IN THE HARBOUR.

THE s. s. Deccan which left Bombay some time ago for Jeddah arrived in harbour again yesterday. It would appear that on the arrival of the Deccan at Jeddah and on it being discovered that there was cholera amongst the passengers on board, none of the pilgrims were allowed to land. The captain of the vessel had therefore no alternative, but to return to Bom bay. The ship anchored in the harbour, the returned pilgrims being retained on board, pending examination and inquiry into the matter.

SOME remarkable social facts have recently come to light in tht United States. Deaf and dumb persons are multiplying at an extraordinary rate; and the conclusion is drawn that it is owing to the care that is now given to the afflicted. Deaf and dumb persons died out formerly in wretchedness; now, enabled to live and work, they marry and perpetuate the deformity. But this argument cannot be applied to blindness, and it is stated that defective sight is also growing steadily in the United States. The increase in late years has averaged four times the increase of the population in general.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

THE Upper India Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following minute on the Factories Act to the Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh:—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 920 III-234 of the 10th, July forwarding copy of a Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act XV of 1881, (with Statement of Objects and Reasons, dated 31st January, 1890), and to convey the thanks of the committee for the opportunity now afforded of expressing the views of the community represented by them in regard to the proposed measure, which they note is identical in terms with the draft bill forwarded to the Calcutta Chamber by the Bengal Government, under letter No. 260 of 8th February last.

2. With reference to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the only point that appears to call for comment is para. (5), which states that occupiers of factories shall furnish such "statistics" as may from time to time be required by the Government, while the proposed Act itself provides that occupiers of factories must furnish "true returns," occasional or periodical, on and in accordance with the requisition of the local inspector.

3. My Committee consider that the Act should clearly define—

1st—the nature of the information required;

2nd—the period at which the said returns or statistics must be submitted—annually, half-yearly, or as the case may be;

and that the local inspector should not be empowered to call for any returns other than those distinctly specified in the Act. Government can but require information as to working hours, the number of men, women and children employed, holidays fixed, accidents, &c. Other facts, such as capital, outlay, cost of raw material, sale price of manufactured goods, would be of no value to officials as regards the working and administration of this particular enactment; and to supply Government with, and thus to make public the internal details of their business would be most detrimental to the interests of manufacturers generally.

3. In Act XV of 1881, the definition of "factory" is "any premises wherin is carried on, for not less than four months, on the whole, in any one year, any process for or incidental to making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, transport or sale, any article or part of an article," &c. But as an amendment of Section 2, it is now proposed that *twenty* shall be the number that the provisions of the Act apply to in substitution of *one hundred*. This brings within its scope cotton presses and ginning mills, and thus constitutes a hardship that my committee venture to think Government did not intend to inflict, judging by the fact that indigo factories, tea and coffee plantations are specially exempt. The concerns in question work in a like intermittent manner during the course of from four to six months of the year. The number of hands actually employed by the owner of a cotton press for its working is, as a rule, under twenty; but he has to allot space in his compound to his constituents for the storage, sorting, picking and grading of loose cotton previous to its being baled. The people employed in this work are not under the control, in any way, of the press owner, and are not allowed to enter the press-house, *i. e.*, the building in which the machinery stands. Yet, by the definition laid down for the word "factory" as already quoted, it might be held that such concerns would have to comply with the provisions of the Act, although their position is practically exactly similar, as regards intermittent work and the class of labour employed, to that of an indigo factory, tea or coffee plantation.

4. The opinions of the Chamber have only been invited in respect of the Bill to amend Act XV of 1881; but they beg leave to take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the N.-W. Provinces Government to certain points in which the existing Act might itself, with advantage, be further modified.

A. In regard to Inspectors.—If a special officer for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, as advocated by this Chamber, is not appointed, they would ask that it should be definitely stated to whom an Inspector of Factories is empowered to delegate his authority in the examination of premises and machinery, and of the prescribed registers, as also in the taking of evidence on the spot in cases of accidents, or otherwise in carrying out the provisions of the Act. At present such duties are frequently deputed to subordinate police officers, who, more often than not, are incapable of understanding what is required of them. Apart from this, it is not apparent under what Section of the Act substitution or delegation of the powers given to inspectors is permissible; while it is unquestionable that orders and rules in regard to the fencing of machinery and mill-gearing can only be laid down, with fairness to factory owners, by an inspector who is qualified by practical knowledge to judge in such matters.

B. Section 17 might be amplified in so far that the "occupier" of a factory, in the case of a Limited Liability Company, should be defined as the chief executive officer of the company or concern who is in charge of the factory for the time being. The absence of such a definition has, in the past, proved productive of friction between the authorities and factory managers.

C. The provisions of Section 19, affecting factories belonging to the Crown, by which the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may "exempt any such factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, thinks fit," might be also made applicable under like circumstances, to non-Government factories that manufacture and supply to the army, cloth, tents, boots and other stores. At the time of the last Afghan War and, during the recent period of preparation for contingencies on the North-West Frontier, some of the mills in these Provinces had to work day and night in order to supply urgent requisitions for blankets, &c., necessary for the equipment of troops ordered to be in readiness of active service.

5. With the exception of the minor defects pointed out in the foregoing, my committee consider that there is nothing in the amendments now advanced that factory owners can well object to, while at the same time these are calculated to amply protect the interests of the men, women and children employed.—I have, &c,

W. B. WISHART, Secretary.

THE BUFFALO SHED NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I wonder when the Municipality is going to erect cattle-sheds, to drive away from the town and populous villages the cattle-sheds which exist, to the great detriment of health and danger to lives of pedestrians from attacks of buffaloes going in and out. My object in writing is to draw the immediate attention of our energetic Municipal Commissioner, as well as of our Health Officer, to a buffalo shed containing about 200 animals in close proximity to the Church of N. S. do Rozario, Mazagon, in fact, almost before the eyes of the Inspector of Police of the Mazagon Division. The stench emanating therefrom is abominable and injurious to health, causing a considerable annoyance to those daily attending Divine Service at the Catholic Church near it. In addition to buffaloes, I have also noticed a number of bullocks who are packed together in the said place and from which animals may be seen early in the mornings rushing out and frightening out the lives of the passers-by especially women and children.

It is high time to order this nuisance to be removed to some distant and unpopulated locality. Yours, &c.,

Sept. 9. A RESIDENT OF MAZAGON.

THE MUNICIPAL HEALTH OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your summary of yesterday's debate on the appointment of an acting Health Officer to the Municipality you condense me as follows:—"The Municipal Commissioner believed a man like Dr. Arnim could not be of much service were he only appointed for three months, but they had to look further than that &c. I beg to say that I made no statement which could bear any such construction. It was urged in favour of another gentleman that he was intimately acquainted with Bombay, and I answered to this that the argument might have some force if we had only these three months to look to. You will see that this is a very different thing from saying that Dr. Arnim would be useless for that time. I said and think the exact contrary.—Yours, &c., H. A. ACWORTH.

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Apte is a deserving examiner. As an examiner in the higher examinations he satisfied all, and there was no complaint of any undue leaning towards his or against any other students. He taught Sanskrit to the P. E. students and examined them, and he did this well. I fail to see the logic of objecting to his appointment at the Matriculation because he teaches the Matriculation Class. If the same principle were carried to its legitimate conclusion our Arts professors and others should be disqualified for examinerships in the higher examinations.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

THE SEWERAGE OF MARINE LINES.

ONE of the subjects shortly to be brought before the Bombay Municipal Corporation for consideration is the report of the Executive Engineer on the sewerage of the Marine Lines. The Municipal Commissioner in submitting the report to the members of the Municipal Corporation, says:—

It could have been sent in many months ago, but I thought it advisable to await the receipt of Mr. Baldwin Latham's report, of which, it is true, we possessed, since March last, some copies in manuscript, but they were too imperfect to be safe guides in matters, depending to some extent, on statistics. The Corporation have no complaint to make regarding the report of the Committee appointed by Government. Their conclusions have been arrived at with caution, and are, I think, both moderate and fair. It is interesting to compare their report, to which Surgeon-Major MacRury, Sanitary Commissioner, has signed his name with the letters which that officer has contributed to the subject in his individual capacity. The Corporation will probably agree with me in thinking that his general indictment against the construction of the Bombay sewers is disposed of in a conclusive manner by Messrs. Baldwin Latham and Walton.

Two main causes contributed to the stagnation in the Marine Lines pipe sewer last year, and for both the Municipality is responsible in this sense, that now that they have been brought to notice, it is the duty of that body, through its executive officers, to provide against their recurrence. One was the failure of the pumps at Love Grove. This has been remedied and the pumps and engines are now doing their work well, but they need constant watching; they are not approved as efficient by Mr. Baldwin Latham, and they must ultimately be supplemented or replaced by a more effective type of machinery. The other was the intrusion into the joints of the pipe sewer of the roots of *wad* and *peepul* trees. It may be mentioned that all trees of the fig tribe send their roots to an extraordinary distance after water and, for this reason, no more will be planted at the sides of roads in future. I am not quite convinced that Mr. Walton is right in recommending that such cases should be dealt with in the Marine Lines at least individually as they arise, and that it would not be well immediately to adopt the remedial measures suggested both by him and by the Committee of laying iron pipes or bedding the pipes in concrete, at all events in the more exposed places. Mr. Walton's opinion is entitled to great respect however on such a point, and in any case the question can be left for future decision as the method now adopted of keeping the sewer clear will prevent a recurrence of the same obstacle. Mr. Walton has discussed the measures that are adopted for removing silt from the sewers, particularly by the ovoid masonry, sewers, but it cannot be too often repeated that until the drainage and sewerage systems are complete and storm-water effectually excluded from the sewers, a certain deposit of silt is inevitable, and the danger will always be present that the silt will enter the sewers, and to use Mr. Latham's words "concrete in the bed of them" more rapidly than it can be removed. No proposals for the completion of the sewerage system can, however, be even considered until the question of outfall raised by Mr. Latham, and which I have referred to Government, has been settled. On the subject of drainage, however, as distinguished from sewerage, there need be no such delay, and I shall shortly submit proposals thereon to the Corporation.

There is only one point on which I differ from the conclusions of the Committee, and that is, the question of ventilation of the Marine Lines sewer. The Committee recommend no change at present. But, as Mr. Walton says, we are committed to the principle of high level or shaft ventilation. It has been approved by Mr. Latham, and is a necessary corollary of a system which separates sewerage and storm-water. Shaft ventilators should therefore be elected along the sewer in question. The charcoal screens are in any case to be removed; and as the Municipality were debarred by Government from erecting shaft ventilators, in the first instance, I presume the cost of the existing ventilators and screens will be contributed by Government towards the erection of shaft ventilators.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., presides at the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences this morning. Nine cases, implicating nine prisoners, have been committed for trial, of whom five are Hindus, two Mahomedans, and two Parsees. There are two cases of murder; two of criminal breach of trust as a servant; one of cheating the Queen Insurance Company; one of cheating by personation; two of the ft; and one of house-breaking and theft. Four of the cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, and five by Mr. Richardson. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Abdoola Boodoo, committed by Mr. Cooper, for house-breaking and theft in a building.
2. Savlia Balloo, *alias* Savlia Hurry, *alias* Balla Witoo, *alias* Savlia Balla, committed by Mr. Richardson, for theft in a building.
3. Gopinath Ramchunder, committed by Mr. Richardson, for theft.
4. Bhau Ramchunder, committed by Mr. Richardson, for cheating, dishonestly inducing delivery of property, and cheating by personation.
5. Imamoodin Nathakhan, committed by Mr. Richardson, for murder.
6. Javair Jetha, committed by Mr. Richardson, for murder.
7. Rattonsey Raisey, committed by Mr. Cooper, for criminal breach of trust as a servant.
8. P. M. Mody, committed by Mr. Cooper, for cheating the Queen Insurance Company.
9. Jamsetjee Muncherjee, committed by Mr. Cooper, for criminal breach of trust as a servant of the Bombay Municipality.

THE COMING CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that it has been officially announced that the match, the Civil *vs.* the Military, is to come off this year on the 15th, 16th, and 17th, in lieu of the annual event the North *vs.* the South, a few suggestions, according to my humble opinion, would not be out of place. It is an event which invites the champions of the Presidency to show their mettle and to win laurels. It has been hinted previously that a champion or two of Parsee cricket can fairly be invited to take part in this event. It was brought as an argument when this suggestion was made a season or two previous that Parsee cricket was not so far advanced as to put itself on a level with the form exhibited by the first-class Presidential teams. This argument has been obviated by the splendid display of cricket by the Parsee Eleven against the team that that had won laurels from all the champion teams of India, as also against the best Gymkhana teams of the Presidency. Several of the Parsee Eleven have already proved themselves to be on an equal footing if not superior to the flower of the Presidency. And in an event the sole object of which is to centre the best of cricket, without any national distinction, one or two of the Parsee champions can fairly be asked to take part in the game. The encouragement hitherto given to Parsee cricket has had due appreciation all round, and it will be augmented by the impartial recognition of merit on the part of those concerned.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 9. D. B. TAPIA.

THE WADHWAN CRICKET TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I find from the account of the match between H. H. the Thakore Saheb of the Bombay Gymkhana, which appeared in yours of the 6th instant, that your sporting correspondent has made a mistake in styling me as a "coach" to his Highness's Eleven. I have the honour to act as Private Secretary to H. H. the Thakore Saheb, and am not "coach" to his team. I, therefore, trust you will kindly publish the above correction in your valuable journal, and oblige,—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 9, J. M. MORENAS.

A MODERATE stream of lava is flowing down the south-west side of Vesuvius, threatening to invade the road that leads from Pompeii towards the mountain, but Professor Palmieri says that the observatory instruments gave no warning of any increase in the activity of the crater.

M. POZDNEEF, a professor of Oriental languages at the University of St. Petersburg, has discovered in the National Library of Paris a Manchu manuscript which is probably the most ancient known. It consists of 161 leaves of Chinese papyrus, contained in four portfolios of yellow silk, a circumstance which has led scholars to believe that it belonged to an Imperial library. The heading on the little page has been interpreted to mean "Book of Words and Phrases, compiled by order, and during the sixth year of the reign of the present Ming dynasty." The newly-found manuscript came into possession of the National Library in the last century. An English traveller in Corea recently found what was believed to be the oldest Manchu manuscript, but this one is said to be of still greater antiquity.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(*From the Home Papers.*)

IN view of the efforts that are now being made to develop British trade with Persia, special interest attaches to a report by Mr. Consul-General Ross upon the trade of Southern Persia and the Persian Gulf in 1889. That year, he stated, was a comparatively prosperous one, for not only was there a marked increase in the volume of trade, but good profits were realised by those engaged in it. He adds, however, that possibly the large amount of attention that has recently been attracted to Persia may have led to the shipment thither "of goods on a scale somewhat disproportionate to the present actual consumption, and some check may be anticipated unless new forces at work in the country add speedily to its general prosperity." Evidently, however, he inclines to the belief that the new influences that have been brought into operation by opening of the Karun river and the establishment of the Imperial Bank of Persia will work strongly towards the development of trade. In regard to the opening of the Karun river route, he states that a good deal has already been done. A suitable river steamer is now on the upper river; a company has been formed to construct roads for wheeled carriages, and bridges from the Karun to Ispahan and Teheran; and the relations between the commercial agents and Persian officials and people are now on an improved footing. What is becoming ever more and more pressing is the need for administrative reform. "In this respect," writes Mr. Ross, "no progress has been made, and the terms used to describe this want fifteen years ago are still applicable. The evil threatens to assume dangerous proportions from the increased tendency to fraudulent declarations of bankruptcy under the facilities afforded by the venality of officials;" and he adds that "if any method can be devised to provide for the just hearing and speedy settlement of claims of foreigners against Persian subjects, it will greatly benefit trade generally."

In the report from which we have quoted above, Mr. Ross specially refers to the trade in British cotton goods, in regard to which he writes:—"There was a considerable increase in the import of cotton goods, chiefly of British (Mancheater) manufacture; but, on the whole, results were not so satisfactory to merchants as in the year 1888. Owing to a 'corner' in cotton, prices in Manchester rose considerably, and for a time no corresponding rise occurred in Persia. On the collapse of the cotton 'ring' in 1889, the position improved, and the market became firmer. The piece-goods imported were largely of the costlier descriptions, and towards the end of the year the markets were somewhat over-stocked in more than one article of staple goods, and it was feared that reaction might ensue in the cotton trade during the current year. However, the good harvest of 1890, and consequently increased prosperity amongst peasantry and nomads, may avert that evil. My attention has been drawn by Messrs. Malcolm, of Bushire, to the remarks on Russian red chintzes, contained in my last trade report, which remarks require correction. For it appears that the so-called Russian chintzes are really of English manufacture, and acquired the name of Russian from having been originally introduced into Persia through Russia. In the same way there are chintzes known as Austrian, which are entirely of Manchester manufacture. The fact of the so-called Russian goods being imported through Bunder Abbas, is accordingly, if anything, a favourable indication. I am informed by a leading English merchant that he recently observed Manchester goods in the bazaars of Teheran which, bearing Indian marks, had undoubtedly reached that capital *via* Bombay. Indeed, there seems every reason to believe that a large proportion of British goods make their way to Teheran from the South than in former times. With improved transit the result must be still more satisfactory.

A statement showing the amount of the public indebtedness of the United States and of the separate debts of each of the several States, has been issued from the Department of the Interior at Washington as one of the "Census Bulletins." The amounts in 1880 are also given, so as to permit of comparison of the position at present with what it was ten years ago. On June 1, 1880, the total amount of the United States' bonded debt was 1,709,993,100 dollars, and the amount of the floating debt was 413,612,887 dolls. On June 1 this year the amounts were respectively 719,178,570 dolls. and 836,452,339 dolls. The apparent increase of the floating debt is due to the fact that the gold and silver certificates against which an equal amount of coin is held, are included. In order to ascertain the true position, therefore, we must deduct the amounts of cash and other funds on hand at the respective dates. These were 201,088,662 dolls. ten years ago, and 632,254,790 dolls. on June 1 this year, leaving the total net debt, bonded and floating, dolls 1,922,517,324 dolls. on June 1, 1880, and 923,376,119 on June 1, 1890, the decrease in the net debt during the ten years being 999,141,205 dolls., or upwards of five-half. That is to say, a debt of about £384,500,000 sterling, in round figures, has been reduced by about £200,000,000 sterling, or to £184,500,000 sterling.

In view of the provision for additions to the United States currency under the new Silver Act, the currency statistics issued by the American Treasury officials have an increased interest. According to the return up to August 1, the amount of money in circulation was 1,431,716,367 dolls. against 1,379,686,937 dolls. on August 1, 1889. The increase during the month of July was 1,997,991 dolls., the greatest increase being 1,064,730 dolls. in gold certificates, and 1,538

THE UNION MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort. Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya presided. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June, 1890, was submitted to the meeting :—

The directors have the pleasure to submit for your approval and adoption their report and the audited accounts of the company, made up for the period ending 30th June, 1890, showing the profit of Rs. 11,541-13-4. Owing to the delay in the arrival of some portion of machinery and the usual difficulty of getting skilled labour for rings, the mills were not in full swing during the major part of the period under report. Out of the profit of Rs. 11,541-13-4, the directors propose to pay to the shareholders a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, which will absorb Rs. 9,260, and to carry the balance of Rs. 2,281-13-4 to next year's account. A good portion of the mill buildings being fire-proof, the non-fire-proof portion with contents and cotton are insured for a sum of Rs. 7,15,800. The directors note with regret the deaths of three of their colleagues, Messrs. Tribhowandas Nathcobhoy, Khimjee Jewa, and Cursetjee Manockjee Setna, and request you to confirm the appointments of Messrs. Mooljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya and Kalliandas Keshavdas in their place.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, said, that he was sorry, owing to the late arrival of the machinery, they could not make better profits; but since the year ending 30th June last, all complete machinery, including 21,000 ring spindles and preparations ordered out from Mr. Samuel Brooks and Messrs. Ashworth Brothers of Manchester, through Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Company of Bombay, have been, fully working, and giving very satisfactory results. He trusted that the profits of the company for the present year would be greatly increased.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, confirming the appointment of Messrs. Muljee Bhowanidass Barbhaya and Kulliandas Keshowdas as directors of the company in the place of Messrs. Khimjee Jeewa and Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy, deceased; and re-appointing Messrs. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia and Dwarkadas Odhowjee as auditors of the accounts of the company for the ensuing year, and their remuneration to be Rs. 125 each.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

SEAMEN CHARGED WITH DESERTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, six seamen, F. Stuck, A. Thrimke, Hans Antonesen, E. Prucks, P. Konigsberg, and H. Niemanscerdrict, all articled seamen of the s. s. Bodsworth, were charged by Inspector Lee Smith of the Dock Police, at the instance of Captain William Fargher with refusing to perform their duty on the 8th instant. On the captain returning on board on the evening of that day after transacting some private business on shore a report was made to him by the chief officer that the accused had left the vessel in a body without giving due notice to their superior officers as to their motives for adopting such a course. The police were forthwith informed of this act of desertion on the part of the seamen who were subsequently arrested and placed in custody. On the men being placed before the Magistrate yesterday they made a general complaint about harsh treatment at the hands of their captain and officers. They were, moreover, dissatisfied with the quality of the provisions served out to them, alleging that the meat had on several occasions been putrid, while the peas were not fit to be set before them. Captain Fargher who informed his Worship that he engaged this crew on the 25th of January last, at Antwerp, contradicted the statements of the prisoners with regard to the food, and added that there seemed to be a general feeling of discontent amongst these men who had submitted these complaints with a view to their being paid off and discharged from the vessel. Some days ago the prisoners drew up a list demanding payment of Rs. 20 each. The captain promised to meet their request if they would behave themselves. During previous voyages of the vessel no complaints had been made to him regarding the state of the provisions and his crew had behaved very well when the vessel was lying at Calcutta and Rangoon. Captain Fargher informed his Worship that the same men had been before a Magistrate in Penang, where he begged them off. When the supply of potatoes ran short the men refused to eat yams when placed before them as they did not think this substitute good enough for them. His Worship informed the prisoners that in the event of their refusing to go back to their ship the only course left open for him was to commit them to jail until the vessel left Bombay. The accused, in response, declared their readiness to go to prison and which they preferred to going on board. They moreover added that they were determined not to resume work again under the captain. His Worship expressed an opinion that he did not think the shipping-master would see his way to discharge such a number of seamen and ordered them to be sent to jail for fourteen days' hard labour, on the expiration of which they were to be conveyed on board their vessel under police escort.

THIEVES IN THE MARINE BATTALION.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Briscoe charged Shaik Mahomed Shaik Emaum, a band boy in the Marine Battalion, and Gopal Baboo, a private in the same regiment. The first prisoner with the theft of a flute, wearing apparel, and silver ornaments of personal adornment, aggregating in value to Rs. 132-8, and his accomplice with receiving and disposing of the said property in the knowledge of its being stolen. Mr. Curry, the complainant, was called, and stated that he was bandmaster of the Marine Battalion, and resided at 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. During the past eight months or so he had been continually missing articles from his premises, but could get no clue to the perpetrator of the theft. A short time ago he found a flute missing, and on instituting enquiries he ascertained that the instrument had been pledged by the first accused for Re. 1 with a certain Francis de Menezes, who carries on business in the sale of band instruments, at Dhobie Talao. The first prisoner was accordingly summoned to the premises of his bandmaster, who promised to let him off if he would restore all the articles that had disappeared. As the property was not forthcoming, the matter was reported to the Colonel of the Regiment, who directed the complainant to place the matter in the hands of the police for further investigation. This led to the arrest of the second prisoner who had pledged the silver ornaments with a Marwaree, for a paltry amount. Superintendent MacDermott informed his Worship that he had traced a gold brooch and a silver mounted walking stick to Ahmednugger. The first prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. Before leaving the bar he addressed his Worship and wanted to know what was to become of his clothes and money that were with the *sirkar*. His accomplice, who was accorded an excellent character by the complainant, received one day's simple imprisonment since his Worship was of opinion that he had been induced by the first accused to go to the Marwaree shop.

ANOTHER SEIZURE OF ILLEGAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

The vigilance of the police directed towards the seizure of improper and illegal photographs, and to prevent the exhibition of such pictures for sale in the native bazaars and markets has resulted in another arrest of a petty Mahomedan shopkeeper, who has had to pay dearly for the offence by the imposition of a very heavy fine. The offence falling under the notice of Superintendent MacDermott enquiries were instituted, and measures adopted, which led to the apprehension of one Ally Mahomed in the act of selling the pictures, in Shaik Memon Street. On the premises of the shopkeeper being searched, 38 such pictures were seized, some of which similar in character had been sold to a Khoja in that locality. Prisoner who was charged yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, stated in defence that he did not carry on a trade in the sale of the pictures. His Worship, in convicting the accused, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 250, directing at the same time that the photographs should be destroyed.

The grandson of the famous Field-Marshal Radetzky, a major in the Imperial army, died suddenly and unaccountably on the 21st ult. at Zell-am-Zee. Our Vienna correspondent says he was only 39 years old. He married four years ago a beauty in Vienna society, Baroness Liebig, who died in childbed a year ago, aged twenty-six. All the Radetzkys now in existence are the three little boys left by this unlucky couple—Counts Joseph, Theodore, and Egon, aged respectively three, two, and one.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons.)

THE SEQUEL TO THE APOLLO STREET FIRE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* P. M. MODY.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the accused, who has been committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the present Criminal Sessions on a charge of cheating the Queen Insurance Company, appealed against the order of committal.

Mr. Lang read the petition of appeal, in which it was stated, among other things, that the applicant was charged, at the instance of Mr. J. H. Symington, Secretary of the Queen Insurance Company, with cheating under Section 420 of the Penal Code. The case came on for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 18th June last, and after eight hearings, the magistrate, on the 25th ult., committed the accused for trial at the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The magistrate stated as his reasons for committing the accused that, after the investigation had been made by Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, it had come to the knowledge of Mr. Symington that the investigation had not been made on a proper basis, because there were reasons for believing that the accused had other godowns than those in Apollo Street and at the Prince's Dock; and that finding such to be the case, Mr. Symington appeared to have made up his mind not to pay the money to the accused until he had passed a declaration to the effect that he had no other godowns than that in Apollo Street and the one at the Docks; and that, if the representation made in the declaration was false, those facts constituted *prima facie* grounds for holding that Mr. Symington was induced by the declaration to pay the sum of Rs. 40,000 to the accused, which he would not otherwise have done. The accused, the learned counsel stated, denied that any interview took place between him and Mr. Symington on the morning of the 12th December, 1889, as alleged by Mr. Symington; and that the account of the interview, which did take place on the 13th December was not accurately stated by Mr. Symington. The declaration, which was written by Mr. Symington and not by the accused, was signed by the latter under a misconception as to the meaning of it. But assuming that the whole of the evidence given on behalf of the prosecution was accurate and true, it was urged that there was nothing in any part of it to show that the accused was or could have been aware of the basis on which the investigation by Messrs. Lidbetter and Young was conducted. It was not shown that the misconception—that the accused had no other goods or godowns save the goods and godown in Apollo Street, was due in any way to any thing said or done by the accused. The fact, if fact it be, that such misconception did exist, was, it was argued, not evidence against the accused, and ought to have been entirely excluded from consideration by the committing magistrate, who by taking such fact into consideration, had committed an error in law. Further, there was nothing in the evidence to show that the accused was or could have been aware that Mr. Symington had made the discovery that the investigation had proceeded on a wrong basis. In fact, it was urged, the accused was not aware of either the wrong basis or its discovery by Mr. Symington; and that the magistrate, in not excluding both from his consideration, had committed an error in law. Neither the fact that Mr. Symington had made up his mind not to pay the Rs. 40,000 unless the accused signed the declaration, nor the fact that the making of the declaration was to Mr. Symington's mind an inducement to pay the money to the accused, was evidence against the latter, because there was nothing to show that he was or could have been aware of those facts. Thus, there being no evidence to show, or even to suggest the contrary, that the accused knew anything of the facts mentioned above, it was submitted that the grounds upon which the magistrate committed the accused no longer existed; and that there were no other grounds, disclosed by the evidence, upon which a conclusion that there was a *prima facie* case could be founded. The accused did not and could not have supposed that the declaration, which was asked for at the last momont, induced Mr. Symington to pay the money to him. The accused could have no motive for cheating in the manner charged, as the witnesses for the prosecution had proved, independently of the investigation of Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, that the value of the goods in the godown, which was destroyed by fire, considerably exceeded Rs. 40,000. It was necessary for Mr. Symington to prove that, the accused made the declaration under circumstances which would justify a reasonable conclusion that it was made with the intention of inducing Mr. Symington to pay the money. It was submitted that when the facts, which formed the ground for the conclusion at which the magistrate arrived, were excluded from consideration, nothing remained upon which such a conclusion could be founded.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the petition and the arguments of counsel, rejected the application.

THE ATTOCK CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The camp-of-exercise in the neighbourhood of Attock will be on an unusually large scale. The Northern or Peshawur force, which will play the part of an enemy advancing from Afghanistan, will be composed of a battery of horse artillery, two field and three mountain batteries, 1,500 native cavalry, two battalions of British infantry, seven native infantry regiments and a company of sappers. The total strength of this force will be about 9,000 men. The Rawalpindi or defending force will be made up of one horse, one field and two mountain batteries, one British and two native cavalry regiments, three and a half battalions of British infantry, four native infantry regiments and a company of sappers. Its strength should be about 8,000 men. The forcing of the passage of the Indus at Attock is a problem which would tax the resources of a General with a force far outnumbering the defenders, and there will be ample opportunity for the display of strategical ability during the operations next November. The cavalry and horse artillery will have plenty of work to do in the open, while the infantry, with the field and mountain batteries, are busy in the rocky country west of the railway bridge; and the operations should be far more instructive and useful than those which are usually carried out in camps-of-exercise. The concentration of some 17,000 men about Attock should not be without its effect on the trans-frontier tribes in the Kohat direction, for news travels fast, and the Orakzais and their neighbours will soon learn what an imposing military spectacle is being gone through. The weak points of the Attock position, if such there be, will no doubt be revealed during the operations, more particularly as regards the safety of the railway bridge. It is to be regretted that the supply of machine-guns, particularly those of the Maxim pattern, is still so deficient in India, for in the defence of the passage of a river like the Indus the effectiveness of their fire could be fully realised.

THE ASSAULT ON THE BENARES DEWAN.

A Benares telegram, dated the 7th September, says:—The inquiry into the assault on Babu Baleswar Prasad, Dewan of the Maharaja of Benares, has proceeded daily before Mr. James White, the Magistrate, since the 3rd instant. The inquiry was entrusted to the City Kotal, Babu Ganesh Prasad Singh, who has shown great ability and zeal in discovering the perpetrators and instigators of the deed. One Chhedi, a Khatri and a budmash, and Anuntu, a mali in the Maharaja's employ, with three others were charged with attempted murder under Section 307. The evidence against the first two was overwhelming, and they will probably be committed to the Sessions: the others could not be satisfactorily identified, and have been admitted as Queen's evidence. From the facts disclosed at the trial it was discovered that Babu Ram Padarat Singh, one of the close attendants of the Maharaja, had employed the men to commit the attack owing to the Dewan depriving him of his perquisites. He was arrested on the 4th and charged, under Sections 302 and 109, with abetment of murder. Evidence against him was taken yesterday, and the further hearing adjourned till Monday. To-day Mr. White goes to visit the spot where the attack was made. Much sympathy is felt for the Dewan, and by the order of Government he has been allowed a special police guard of one head constable, ten constables and one sowar. The police located at Ramnagur, who were considered incapable of coping with the local budmashes, have been replaced by a fresh body from elsewhere.

THE FLOODS IN BENGAL.

The Eastern Bengal Railway was seriously breached near Bogoola on Sunday. Five miles of the line and a large bridge were carried away. The damage was discovered between three and four o'clock on Saturday morning, and the collapse must have occurred almost immediately after the Goalundo mail train had passed. The bridge stood till noon, the embankment on either side being washed away before it collapsed. A strong current is running through the gap, which is described as perceptibly widening. The Manager, Chief Engineer and other officials started for the scene of the disaster immediately news of it was received. The mails for Calcutta were transhipped yesterday and reached here four hours late.

OUR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AMEER.

The *Times* to hand yesterday contains a second article on our diplomatic relations with the Ameer of Afghanistan.

The return of the Ameer Abdurrahman to his capital observes the writer suggests not merely the consideration of his position, but also of our diplomatic relations with him and how those relations are to be improved. For, excellent as those relations, so far as the main question goes of amity or hostility, may at present be termed, the magnitude of the interests at stake and the degree to which the form of our transfrontier policy must depend on the alliance or the opposition of the Afghan people and their ruler render it essential that no opportunity should be lost of improving them. Without some additional and more trustworthy means than we now possess of placing our views before him and of keeping him fully supplied with accurate information as to what is happening in the other countries of Asia and in Europe, there must necessarily be considerable risk of Abdurrahman's being misled, among other things, as to our objects in the active measures we have been compelled to take, and shall be obliged to continue, for improving the means of communication through the passes into Afghanistan. It need not be supposed that these remarks are intended to cover any demand for the permanent residence at Cabul of an English officer. The time has not yet arrived when that step will be both necessary and natural, but it would be affectation to pretend that the transaction of business with the Afghan ruler during the last few years has been either expeditious or satisfactory. What has to be accomplished is the attainment of some better means of gaining and holding the ear of the Ameer Abdurrahman without our accepting any excessive responsibility or taking steps which, owing to their being premature, might alienate instead of attaching Afghan opinion.

Our diplomatic relations with the Ameer are based on the arrangement made with him in July, 1880, when we recognized him as ruler, and on the convention or treaty signed at Rawul Pindi when he visited Lord Dufferin in March 1885. The stipulations of the former instrument were clear and simple. They were merely the reiteration of the pledges given in the treaties with Dost Mahomed, Shere Ali, and Yakoob Khan that the Ameer was to be the friend of our friend and the enemy of our enemy. To tell the truth, we were not satisfied in the summer of 1880 in forming any excessive hopes or elaborate plans in Afghanistan. It had been decided to abandon that country *coute que coute*, and we were only too glad to find a claimant with some legitimate right to the Throne, willingly and able to be answerable for the tranquility of Cabul and the adjacent districts. All the credit for the success of the experiment belongs to Abdurrahman, whose unexpected energy and ability restored Afghanistan from being a geographical expression into a single and united kingdom. For achieving that result he was rewarded in 1883 with the grant of an annual subsidy. But even this reward was given rather by way of encouragement than as the preliminary to a closer understanding. Our payment of 12 lakhs a year, which has been continued ever since, was unaccompanied by any condition except the very general understanding that it was subject to loyalty and good behaviour. We were still represented at Cabul by a native officer, who had no special means of obtaining information, and who was certainly not a *persona grata* with the Ameer. So far as rank went, Afzul Khan, one of the most distinguished officers in our service, and the grandson of Wafadar Khan, the Prime Minister of the Sudozais, would have been a worthy representative for us at any Court in Asia, but as the descendant of the man who murdered Poyndah, the great-grandfather of the Ameer, he could scarcely be termed in his right place at Cabul. The grant of even a generous subsidy did not bring us much nearer to a complete diplomatic understanding with the Ameer. We gave him a good deal, and in return we asked for nothing, although it would have been as much in his interests as our own if we had required him to yield some improved facilities with regard to correspondence and the residence of Englishmen at different places in his dominions.

The Ameer's visit to India in 1885, although it led, no doubt, to the clearing up of many things, did not produce all the results we might have expected. The details of the agreement, treaty, or convention that was signed by Lord Dufferin and the Ameer have been kept scrupulously secret, but there seems to be no doubt that whatever larger measures of protection and support we accorded Abdurrahman were greatly qualified by the accompanying conditions of good conduct and deference to our judgment. At the moment Abdurrahman, threatened with the imminent prospect of war with Russia, was willing, if not glad, to accept the best terms we offered him. But when the danger passed and he began to measure closely what he had been granted, it is by no means certain that the reality equalled his expectations. The results of the delimitation of his frontier by England and Russia were not altogether agreeable to him, as while on the one hand he obtained a specified boundary, he on the other hand accepted very great responsibilities, and of a new kind, on that boundary. Latterly the Ameer's chief anxiety has been to ascertain how far and in what way we are disposed to assist him to meet this responsibility. He is naturally anxious to know how far our support is limited by conditions, and what those conditions exactly signify. The efficient police of his frontier alone entails considerable additional expense, and Abdurrahman is shrewd enough to perceive that if his subsidy was adequate when first granted, he is entitled to a considerable increase now that his work has been largely increased, and that he is expected to perform it more satisfactorily. It is important to recollect in connexion with this part of the question that on the Ameer's conduct may depend the issue of peace or war between England and Russia.

The consideration of our diplomatic relations with the Ameer is likely to be forced upon us by his requesting at our hands some increased subvention. He has done enough to claim from us very careful consideration for any favour he may ask at our hands. The question of conceding it must largely depend on the nature of the request and the form in which it is made. But it will, of course, be necessary to obtain from the Ameer some of those diplomatic and commercial privileges upon which we did not insist in either 1880, 1883, or 1885. Some of these may be indicated. The first and most essential requirement of the Government of India is information, and in order to procure trustworthy and regular news from Afghanistan we must have reliable agents at Cabul and other places, and we must also have a telegraph to Cabul in the first place, and further on afterwards. The Ameer may with every propriety and reason be asked to allow an English officer, with a suitable escort, to proceed once a year to Mazar-i-Sherif, Maimena, or Herat, and also to allow a telegraph wire to be laid down from the Khyber to as near his capital as he thinks desirable. We need say nothing for the present of extending the railway from the Khyber into Afghan territory, because Orientals have an aversion to the railway that they do not feel for the telegraph. The latter will also prove the sure and gentle means of introducing the former. But if there is no reason to press on the question of communication with Cabul, it is not advisable to be equally dilatory in obtaining the Ameer's sanction for the continuation of our railway to Candahar. That continuation is inevitable; and the required material and rolling stock are held ready for completion, under certain eventualities, whether the Ameer is willing or not. There need be no reticence on the subject, as the Ameer is perfectly cognizant of the fact. We are fully entitled, therefore, to ask that he shall associate himself with us in the completion of a useful work that is required by both political and commercial considerations. Very probably the Ameer will only be induced to take this step as part of a new commercial arrangement with the Indian Government, and to that we can have no objection, as our trade with Afghanistan has long been stagnant, although Abdurrahman entertains a high idea of his fiscal rights. To sum up, we require improved postal and telegraphic facilities, greater freedom of entrance for our accredited officers to strategical places, a railway to Candahar, and a fair and friendly commercial treaty. As these advantages are worth purchasing, we should be willing to increase the subsidy to the Ameer, and to give him a stronger guarantee than he yet possesses for the continuance of his dynasty in the person of his next heir, if that heir is to be Habibullah. In order to arrange these delicate and important matters it is requisite that the Ameer should be brought into personal contact and converse with some experienced Anglo-Indian official, which can only be done by the revival of the Durand Mission.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., contributes to *Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper* a weighty and instructive article on "An Imperial Penny Post." His contention that a letter weighing half-an-ounce should be carried from any part of the United Kingdom to any British colony or possession for one penny, at a handsome profit to the Post Office, is now pretty generally known; and he urges especially that the working classes are "vitally concerned" in the struggle to secure this boon. In round numbers 1,560,000,000 letters pass through the British Post Office annually, and it is significant that of these only 10,000,000 come from the colonies. Sir Rowland Hill estimated, half-a-century ago, that a letter could be carried in a ship from this country to the other side of the world for one farthing; but since his day sea-carriage has become much cheaper, and at the present time the most valuable goods can be sent from England to New Zealand for 40s. a ton. The rate charged for letters to the colony in question is, however, no less than £1,792 per ton; and even under the new rate promised us it will still be £746 16s. 8d. per ton. If we pay £2 per ton for the carriage of costly goods, we ought not to pay more than £25 per ton for the carriage of letters. That rate—equivalent to one-twelfth of a penny per letter—would be highly remunerative to the steamship owners, who would receive from the Admiralty the balance of the subsidies now paid them. It may be roughly estimated that the Post Office should contribute about £250,000 of the £627,000 annually paid in subsidies.

In the case of India and the East and Australasia, the postal officials inform us, in a superior manner, that we cannot have penny postage to India and Australasia, because we are bound to pay a penny per letter to France and Italy. But Mr. Heaton argues it should only cost one farthing per letter; the calculation of expenditure standing thus:—

From any post office in the United Kingdom to Calais (per letter)	1-6th d.
From Calais to Brindisi (per letter)	1-4th d.
From Brindisi to New Zealand (per letter)	1-13th d.
Total	1-2d.

[One halfpenny.]

The profit resulting to the Post Office from Imperial penny postage would accordingly be, in the case of India and the East, Australasia, and the Cape, £150 per ton of correspondence; in the case of the United States, Canada, the West Indies, and other colonies and dependencies to which we travel wholly by sea, £225 per ton. One of the most telling points in Mr. Heaton's lengthy article is his reference to the fact that at a time when desperate attempts are being made by several great States to deprive us of our trade with our own colonies, and with countries like Persia and China, the British Post Office carries German, French, or Russian trade circulars to the colonies, in envelops, for a halfpenny each, and exacts 5d. for each British trade circular so enclosed, the consequence being that India (to take only one instance) is flooded every mail-day with the trade circulars of our rivals, and that the efforts of our merchants to obtain the orders which give work to millions of our working men in Great Britain are hampered and defeated.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S ENGLISH.

A writer in the *Athenæum* says:—Did any style depend upon absolute precision, Cardinal Newman would have been no "impeccable master." False collocations are not infrequent with even him: "only" is shuffled loosely out of its right place; as in "I only thought of the mercy to myself." You take up a volume at random and you encounter a sentence in which the number of a noun of multitude is changed: "He finds the population as munificent as *it* is poor, and doing greater work out of *their* poverty," &c. In a famous passage on Protestants and the confessional, he says:—

"How many souls are there in distress, anxiety or loneliness, whose one need is to find a being to whom they can pour out their feelings unheard by the world. They want to tell them, and not to tell them; they wish to tell them to one who is strong enough to bear them, yet not too strong to despise them."

Whether the last sentence meant "Yet too strong to despise them," or, more likely, "Yet not so strong as to despise them," it is certain that, as it stands, after revision in successive editions, it says exactly the opposite of what the author meant. These lapses are worth naming only because we are dealing with an admitted master, and a master who polished each passage that came ruggedly from his pen. I have another reason for the mention of them—that it gives me an opportunity to put upon record the Surprising Adventures of a Personal Pronoun. If you want to find the shadow of a Catholic saint, says Newman, to "Wesley you must go, and such as *him*." Such as he (is, or was) is the change almost involuntarily made by readers of that fine passage in 'The Present Position of Catholics in England.' I mentioned the matter to one or two authorities, with curious results. First, a brother cardinal declared for "such as he," with characteristically instant decision. It is true that Dr. Angus's 'Handbook of the English Tongue alleges: "'As many as,' 'the same as,' 'such as,' seem used sometimes as compound pronouns, and the whole phrase is put in the same case"; while Wesley, sometimes slipshod, wrote, "He hath died to redeem such a rebel as me"; and Brougham in his haste asked: Can England spare from her service such men as him?" But to name only two on the other side, where thousands could be called, there is Campbell's "Revelation was never intended for such as he"; and there is Swift's—

Rather let such poor souls as you and I
Say that the holidays are drawing nigh.

At last appeal was made to Matthew Arnold, whose letter I copy without more ado:—

Fox How, Ambleside.

English grammar is a loose thing, and I do not set up for being an authority in it, but I should most certainly have written, like Cardinal Newman, "to Wesley and such as him." And for the reason . . . . . that the conjunction *as* takes the same case after it as before it. *A lui et aux hommes tels que lui*; you see at once what a blunder it would be to say *tels qu'ils*. And it is a blunder of like kind to say "to Wesley and such as he." Only an Englishman is allowed to say that he intends an ellipsis, and "he" to stand as the subject to "is" understood; and English grammar being, as I say, a loose thing, this passes; but in a stricter grammar it will not pass, and if you intend your "he" to be subject to "is," not object to "to," you must express your "is": *A lui et aux hommes tels qu'il est, lui.*

Has, then, Mr. Matthew Arnold, this other great man of letters, made the strange mistake of taking *lui* to be necessarily a dative, when the sixth standard boy knows that it is, like *moi*, an occasional and more emphatic nominative and an occasional and more emphatic accusative, as well as normally a dative? *Moi qui vous parle* is a familiar phrase enough, and it surely never occurred to any one to take this *moi* as anything but a no minative. This is what it is to become one of H.M. Senior Inspectors of Schools!

ALLEGED ASIATIC CHOLERA IN LONDON.

A case of Asiatic cholera of the most malignant type (according to the Central News) declared itself in the East-end of London, in the person of a coal-trimmer, named Robert Teigh, who is thirty-six years of age, and who landed in the steamship Duke of Argyll, from Calcutta, at Victoria Docks on Sunday morning, 17th ult. Teigh, it appears, had been ailing during the latter part of the voyage, but, nothing serious being apprehended, he landed as usual with two other men, and went for lodgings to the Britannia Coffee House, Tower-hill. There, it appears, he remainded until next day, when he grew ill and appeared to be suffering so acutely that he had to be carried on a stretcher to Poplar Hospital, Blackwall, F., where he was admitted about four o'clock in the afternoon. He was at first seen by the house surgeons, who immediately suspecting that the case was one of cholera, called in the senior physicians, who, without hesitation, pronounced it to be a case of Asiatic cholera. The man was almost dying when allowed into the hospital, but towards evening he rallied a little.

The Local Government Board have issued a statement in which it is notified that the circumstances as to the alleged case of Asiatic cholera in the Poplar Hospital have been investigated by Mr. W. H. Power, of the medical department of the Local Government Board, and that the patient has been suffering from symptoms which, although clinically undistinguishable from true cholera, are from time to time observed in cases of "cholera nostras" such as occur annually at this season of the year in London and other large cities. The patient, who was not attacked until Monday night (18th ult.), upwards of twenty-four after leaving the vessel, is now on the mend and gives promise of recovery.

The *Lancet*, commenting on the case, argues that the improbability of the case being one of Asiatic cholera rest on the facts that no other cases of a like nature occurred on the voyage of the steamship Duke of Argyll, or since, and that all clothing and effects in the possession of the patient had been used by him during the voyage, and further that he was in his usual health on arrival. The *Lancet* also supplies the clinical notes of the case by the house surgeon of the Poplar Hospital.

THE SCINDE SURVEY.

"Zemindar" writes to the *Times*:—As matters pertaining to India have of late been attracting the attention of the British public, it might not be considered out of place to bring to notice the changes which are about to be made in such an important department of the service as the Scinde Survey.

The Scinde Survey has been at work under the superintendence of such officers as Major-General Haig, Colonel Anderson, &c., for more than 25 years. The greater part of the Province has been surveyed, the land classified, the boundaries demarcated, and the rights of both Government and the landowner specified. The work, however, is not yet complete—another two years would finish it—yet the Government contemplate making serious and most unwise changes in the staff of the department.

The staff hitherto has been a superintendent, assisted by European assistant superintendents, each with an establishment of from 20 to 30 native workers as subordinates. These European assistant superintendents are men who have been especially trained for the work in Scinde, and whose training, before they were placed in charge of establishments, must have cost the Government about Rs. 5,000. They are men thoroughly acquainted with the language of the Province, and the routine work of the department, and they are all men of great experience; yet these are the men whose services are to be dispensed with—it is proposed either to transfer them to some other part of India, or permit those entitled to pension to retire. And it has been arranged to supply their places by promoting a number of the native subordinates on four times their present salaries, each with an establishment of about half the number of workers now under a European assistant superintendent. These native subordinates are expected to complete the Scinde Survey.

Why these changes? Simply to show a smaller expenditure in survey operations. It would be out of place here to go into figures, but it is known on good authority that the proposed alterations will save a few hundred rupees per mensem. Truly a magnificent sum! And for the sake of these few hundreds the Government propose making such a risky experiment as the employment of native assistants—risky undoubtly it is, for should any error arise a revision of the whole of the work will have to be made by European assistant superintendents at a far greater cost than it would take to complete the survey. The present assistants will not be available, for they will either have retired or gone elsewhere; and the new men will have to learn the language and the routine work peculiar to Scinde. It is hoped that the Government will pause before carrying out these proposals.

But will the proposed changes work? Will the zemindars have the same confidence in the new men as in the old? Will the completion of the work be satisfactory? I, a large landowner and one knowing the Province thoroughly well, am of opinion that they will not. A change at this time is to be deprecated, and in my opinion it is quite uncalled for. Why not let well alone, and complete the work so satisfactorily proceeding? Why upset the working of the whole establishment for the sake of a few hundred rupees?

I remember in the early infancy of the department the Government did try two qualified native surveyors, but the experiment was not a success—their services were dispensed with. Why court failure a second time?

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE MUSIC.

A European lover of music writes to the *Indian Spectator*:—In estimating European and Native music and the effects produced by it on the hearers of the opposite nationality, one important point seems to have been overlooked. Native music is altogether of a festive nature; that is, it is used only on occasions of public or private rejoicing, or for the purposes of entertainment or amusement. European music, on the contrary has a double aspect—the festive, and the solemn and sad. It is closely interwoven with religious feeling, and it is religion which has produced the loftiest flights in the musical art. The *Dead March* in Saul, with its long wailing notes breathing the very soul of sorrow, is a piece which stands alone in its perfect simplicity and solemn grandeur. Native music may be searched, in vain, for a production which will bear comparisons with Handle's masterpiece. There we have a long list of oratorio and masses which teem with ravishing melodies, and grand and complicated harmonies. Now these pieces being all religious founded on a passion which most deeply stirs the human heart, and must, therefore, live for ever. Whatever may be said ill favour of the highest class of Native music, the street music in with the drums have it nearly all to themselves is anything but pleasant. In fact, the element of melody, and anything like harmony is entirely absent. It does not appear that what Europeans called harmony is understood or taught anywhere in India; by harmony I mean the blending of the four parts, alto, tenor, treble, and bass. We may go to the very best *nautchos*, and what we hear there is the voice of a solitary singer. The voice may be good, but however good it is you have only got one-fourth of the full harmony. Every note which is sounded is only part of the chord, to which it belongs. Solo singing is, of course, very excellent where the voice has power, volume of tone and sweetness, with a good compass; but even then continual solo singing becomes tiresome, and variety is needed. It is this variety which renders a first class negro minstrel performance so unflaggingly popular—the continued change from solo to part singing. All native performers always sing without any written or printed music, which of itself prevents any scientific study of it. Most of the tunes which are sung to the accompaniment of the tom-tom consists of, at the most, two bars, which would occupy about two inches of paper; it can therefore, not be a difficult achievement for each man to compose his own tune. They should certainly try to have less noise and more tune. It is a common reproach brought against religion that it has not encouraged the advance of science. If this be true, it cannot be said that she has not fostered the developments of the arts. She has brought up four lovely daughters—Painting, Sculpture, Poetry, and Music—and has, therefore, conferred vast benefits on mankind. Now, however a stern young man with knitted brows and searching eyes steps in, and pushes these fair ones aside, or extends to them only a distant sort of civility, or a patronizing nod. This is Science. But, however, supercilious he may be, he cannot ignore the claims of music, for music is certainly founded on Science. The theory of harmonies is purely scientific, and is demonstrated in the region of Mathematics. Counter-point, and composition are also founded on clearly defined rules and laws, the whole forming as it were, a foundation of rock for the high and noble superstructure which it has to sustain.

A CLERGYMAN ON LIFE ASSURANCE.

We reproduce the following too true remarks addressed by the Rev. Dr. Thain Davidson, of Islington, in a sermon to young men on life assurance:—"If some of you will act upon the advice I am going to give you you will thank me for it some day. Whilst you are to hope and prepare for a long life, you are to contemplate the possibility of being suddenly called away, and you are to make provision, even in this world, against such a contingency. It is meanly selfish for a man, dying in the prime of life and professing a Christian hope, to be perfectly happy whilst he knows that as he steps into heaven his wife and children will step into the workhouse. I say it is abominable! If you have the faintest prospect of having any dependent upon you, you have no business to spend on gratification all your weekly wages or your yearly salary. It is not yours to spend. The first few shillings or the first few pounds belong to them, and should go to pay the premium on a policy that at least will keep them from beggary. Excuse me for mentioning this, but I am really provoked to see men, through sheer thoughtlessness, laying up for their families trouble that might easily have been spared had they only assured their lives in some sound and respectable office. Now, next year is not the time to do it if you can do it to-morrow, for you don't need me to tell you that the sooner you take the step the lighter the burden will be."

There is little doubt the longest columns in the daily newspapers at home are those which announce the wants of persons seeking employments. There are those who once lived in affluent circumstances who are at their wits' end to find respectable means of support. One cannot read their advertisements without thinking how sad is their condition, and how reprehensible the neglect by which they have been brought to that condition. In the majority of cases it was the neglect of the head of the family to make, at the right time, a provision for the future welfare of the wife and children.

A small outlay of money—so small that it would not be missed—would be sufficient to provide, by a policy of life assurance, for the future of his family, and place them in comfortable circumstances after this life had ended, and by this means done his duty.

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THE U. C. S. COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The *Saturday Review* says:—The Select Committee of the House of Commons, which has been inquiring into the grievances of the members of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service have, it is understood, made certain recommendations, which will meet with the approval of sensible and impartial men. Whether one agrees with a particular conclusion or not, it is impossible not to feel that the conclusion has been reached by men who have striven to form an impartial opinion. The Select Committee had a difficult and delicate task to perform, and they have performed it with tact and skill. They wisely did not allow themselves to be buried under a mass of details. But, having heard a certain number of witnesses, they quickly made up their minds with regard to the many points at issue, and drew up their Report. The Government are to be congratulated on the wisdom they displayed in referring an Indian matter of a purely executive nature to a Select Committee instead of having it discussed every year in the House by prigs and philanthropists. All that now remains to be done is for the Secretary of State and the Government of India to give effect, as far as possible, to the main recomm

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THREE distinct branches of the Service, writes the *Broad Arrow*, have each within the space of a few weeks furnished examples of insubordination, or resistance to lawful commands. The first took the form of a simple refusal, on one occasion, to carry out the ordinary routine of the day. The others rendered that routine impossible by the destruction of saddlery and harness necessary for its proper performance. The organised action of a battalion in defiance of all military discipline, was plainly of more serious a nature than the criminal destruction of the accoutrement of a whole battery or company by possibly only two or three ill-conditioned malcontents. At the same time few will be disposed to deny that while it is quite possible for the battalion to redeem its momentary lapse from discipline, and consequently for the offence to be unreservedly condoned at a fitting opportunity in the future and therefore relegated to the limbo of forgetfulness, it is absolutely beyond the power of official leniency to pardon the insensate and wholesale destruction of the nation's property by men who had not the courage necessary to openly declare their alleged grievances, and could think of no better way of calling attention to them than by hacking comrades' saddlery, cutting traces, and then running away to hide. The stupid act of these unmistakably bad bargains is almost sufficient to cause a revulsion of feeling throughout the entire community, and arouse some qualified regret that Lord de Ros's "little drummer boy" is not still available. The authorities, however, must be more exercised in their minds with regard to the cause than troubled with the effect. With every facility to make known grievances, fancied or real, in a legitimate manner and in strict accordance with the method clearly laid down for that purpose, yet in not one of the three instances were the proper means employed or even attempted. The obvious conclusion is that the recognised channel of communication between the lowest ranks and the supreme head is somewhere blocked, and that free passage was thus rendered difficult.

If short service is to continued, the youths with the colours must, the *Naval and Military Argus* thinks, be under the control of steady non-commissioned officers, and to attain this object, such inducements must be held out to them that they will find it to their interest to make the army a career for their working lives. That reform is absolutely necessary. Another much needed reform is that more authority should be given to company officers. The captain, assisted by his two subs., should be responsible for everything connected with his company. He should not only be responsible for its drill and discipline, but he should also have the duty cast upon him of paying his own men. If this were the case—if the captain and his subs. drilled their men themselves, instead of allowing the non-coms. to perform this duty, they would have plenty of work to do that would bring them into constant contact with their men. Instead of letting matters slide as they do under the present system, which permits the officer commanding a regiment and the adjutant to be supreme in pretty nearly everything, the company officers would have defined duties with corresponding responsibilities. Such a change as this would be welcome by company officers. This change, together with the other change as to the non-coms., would go far to make the best of the short-service system, because it would make officers and men acquainted with each other in a way that is at present not even attempted. If a contented and disciplined rank and file should not be the result, other remedies will have to be found. But in our opinion they will not be needed.

The vessels building at Elswick on the Tyne for the Australian Navy are progressing satisfactorily. The Boomerang and the Karrakatta, gunboats, have got through their trials, and the Katoomba is only waiting for hers till the experience of the Blanche and Blonde, which are fitted with boilers of a similar type to hers, has been gained. The Boomerang, at her forced-draught trial, indicated a mean horse-power of 3,508, or just eight more than the contract. Next day the Karrakatta went out, but only reached 3,270. This was attributable to the inexperience of the stokers, who, not being used to such short grates, threw some of the fuel over the bridges. However, the Karrakatta went out again on the 23rd ult., and had a most satisfactory trial, scoring 3,840 horse-power, with an air-pressure in the stoke-hold of only 1⅛ inch, the Admiralty limit allowed being 3 inches for forced-draught trials with this variety of boiler. There was little vibration, and the power developed forms a "record" for the Sharpshooter class. The engines of both these ships are by Messrs. Belliss & Co., of Birmingham, who have long been known as supplying the machinery for most of the steam-launches, pinnaces, and cutters in the Navy. The Plassey, one of two gunboats building for the Indian Government by the Elswick firm, and engined by Messrs. Maudslay, went out for an eight hours' natural-draught trial on the 24th ult., but after two hours' run the trial had to be discontinued, owing to the loss of a blade of the port-propeller. It is curious that a similar accident happened to the Seagull during her trials at Sheerness.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The pneumatic dynamite gun, which has been ordered by one of the Australian colonies, was recently tested at Cold Springs, New York. According to the contract conditions, the gun was required to throw a 200-lb. shell a distance of 3,500 yards. Four projectiles were fired, loaded with sand instead of dynamites. This turned out to be lucky, as two of the shells burst, for some reason or other, before they had gone far on their flight. Of the two, one, weighing 520 lbs., attained a range of 4,008 yards, and the other of the same weight, ranged 4,680 yards. The gun is 50 feet long, and weighs nearly 33 tons.

So insignificant are our military forces compared with Continental armies, writes the *United Service Gazette*, and so unused is the British public to the assemblage of even a moderate number of brigades or battalions, that quite a flutter of excitement is caused if it is announced that only a portion of an Army, orps is intended to be concentrated at Aldershot for drill and manœuvres. We are now getting familiar with the fact that there is a first Army corps—at least we accept the assurance of the War Office that such a force is ready for war, but nobody has seen its components assembled. We are further assured that there is a second Army corps, but that at present can only be in a very incomplete state and hardly likely to be in a position to take the field. Happily, there have lately been indications that a better state of affairs is being brought about, and there is an evident determination on the part of the War Office to make the First and Second Army Corps a reality and ready for service. Now, it is not fair to contrast our English armaments with those of Germany and France. National conditions and circumstances are totally different; yet one cannot help remarking that, even allowing for all these, our armaments are ridiculously insignificant compared with theirs, and proportionately inadequate to secure our national safety. We have not yet got beyond the shadow of a second Army Corps, but our neighbours are not only familiar with the fact of possessing fifteen Army corps, but can actually put their fifteenth corps in the field for their customary manœuvres.

Why, asks the *Broad Arrow*, should not the British army be, in theory at any rate, a perfect system, easily administered, adjusting itself to fresh circumstances, free from great grievances, and offer a certain and splendid career to able and experienced men? That is the question we want to come to with as little bush-beating as possible. It presents, as an ideal, a blessed unreality to a post-prandial vision. It is anything but that on a more perfect acquaintance. Is the discrepancy always to be as great as it is now? Is there nothing to be done to render it more worthy of us and more fit for its duty at all times and under all circumstances? Can we never get it fairly organised on an intelligible system, and so simply put together that any one can understand its working, its parts, and its results? A more compact, self-consistent, and better administered body is what we desire. Is it never to come in spite of all our spasmodic efforts? Are we to be "for ever climbing up the climbing wave?" We cannot think so, and we have a conviction that the day is not far distant when the right principle will be found, and the real work will be done.

In the new Madrid service magazine, the *Revista Tecnica de Infanteria y Caballeria*, of which we hereby acknowledge receipt, General Gonzalez Parrado supplies an article on this subject. Within the last twenty years Japan has reorganised itself completely on a European model, and in this revolution the army has shared. It is composed of four categories: (1) the Active Army, (2) the Reserve, (3) the Territorial, and (4) the National Armies. Of these the first two only are in existence. The infantry consists of four regiments of Imperial Guard and twenty-four of the Line, the former including two battalions, the latter three battalions, of four companies each. The company on a war footing is 200 strong; the regimental depot being constituted on mobilisation. The organisation of the cavalry is not yet complete, as there are very few horses in the country. There are only four squadrons, which are quartered at Tokio, the capital. The article is illustrated with Japanese drawings which, however, have no relation to the text.

NOTICES.

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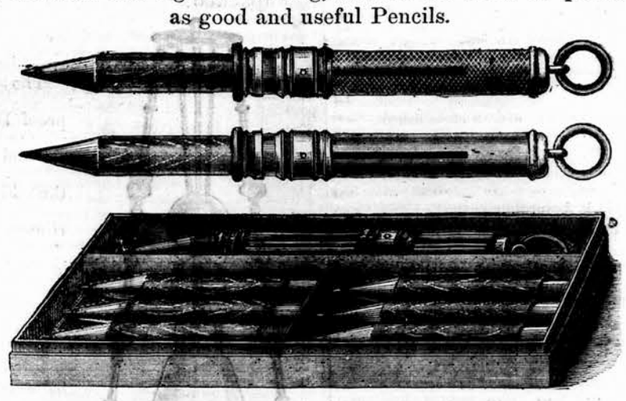

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances and testimonies of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE IMPEACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he required to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony around [illegible].

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ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

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YOU cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver Complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.	Unnatural Excitement.
Mental Depression.	Giddiness.	Errors in Diet.
Skin Eruptions.	Liver Derangements.	Thirst, &c.
Constipation.	Feverishness.	Impure Blood.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

HEALTHY BILE.—When the liver is not making healthy bile, or insufficient quantity, the blood becomes impure—the groundwork of disease, and produces constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, &c. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is the best remedy.

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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

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« D'GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March,* 12th, 1887.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

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PEPSINE PEARLS

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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

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Fig. 14.

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Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

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A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch	850
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Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ¾ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes... ...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

Fig. 13, Rs. 550. Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

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A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050
Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ¾ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ¾ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth	1,100

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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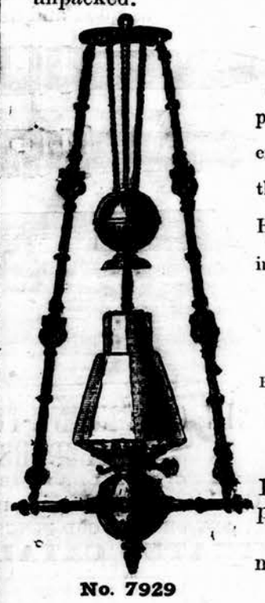

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